

Nonconformist.

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 558.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED .. 6d.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening, at 8.15; GLIMPSES OF ITALY, by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, illustrated by Diorama Views of Verona, Venice, and Pompeii, at 4.10 and 9.15; GRAND ORGAN, at 1.30, and 8.15; LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. AUSTIN, and NATURAL MAGIC, by Mr. MALCOLM, and a Variety of Novelties of a Popular Nature. Admission 1s.; Doors open—Mornings, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10.

CHANGE OF PIECES.—FIRST TIME OF LOVE'S LUCURATIONS. New Miniature Costumes, New and Original Music, New Apparatus, Novel Effects. Eccentric Pantomime by Miss Julia Warner, composed by Mr. Van Noorden. Ventriquoan Extrordinary, &c., EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday), Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 22, Old Broad-street; and at the Box-office, from Eleven to Five. Books containing Synopsis of Mr. Love's Extraneous of the Pantomime of Polyphony, &c. Full Programme of the Extraneous, &c., to be had at the doors, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 and 9, the New Grand and Imaginative Series of Views, illustrating Darwin's Theory of the FILIGREE PROGRESS, with Descriptive Lectures by Rev. J. B. Baillie. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2. Lectures by J. S. Fawcett, Esq., on THE MOON CONTROVERSY. On same days, at 4 and 9, the Historical Entertainment, KENILWORTH; at 6, MUSICAL LECTURE by G. S. S. Esq., and at 8.30 and 9.30, Performances by the Musical Men on the Clither, and by HENRY ZIEGLER on the Clither Organ. All the other Lectures on CHEMISTRY, the ELECTRIC LIGHT, and PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHY, as well as the Daily Exhibition of the New and Large Model of SEASTONE, measuring 2,000 gins and more. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children and Schools, half-price.

PARK CHAPEL (BAPTIST), BRIGHTON.
A BAZAAR of all the BEST of this BUILDING will be held on Monday and Tuesday, 6th and 7th of June, at the Park Chapel, Brighton, for the children and adults, 6d.; 10s. to be taken in the grounds of the Chapel. Doors open from Twelve to Two o'clock.

NEWMAN-STREET CHURCH, 14, NEW-MAN-STREET, OXFORD-STREET. opens for Divine Service, Eleven A.M., and Seven P.M. Officiating Minister, Rev. F. S. DESPREZ, B.D. (Author of the Apocalypse Fulfilled, and late of St. Barnabas, King-square). Subject of the Evening Lecture, the "FAST SECOND ADVENT."

PROTESTANT UNION, for the BENEFIT of WIDOWS and CHILDREN of PROTESTANT MINISTERS of all DENOMINATIONS.

Office—7, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY.
TREASURER—WM. ALERS HANKEY, Esq.

DISCOURSE.

Rev. WILLIAM LUCY, Chairman.

Rev. James Hill.
Rev. Thomas Thompson.
Rev. Robert Ashton.

Rev. Samuel Martin.
Rev. Spencer Murch.

ATTENDANCE given at the Office every Tuesday and Friday from Eleven o'clock till One.

HENRY BROMLEY, Secretary.

SALEM CHAPEL, WILTON SQUARE, NEW NORTH-WOOD, LONDON.—The LEASE of the above recently erected and commodious Chapel to BE DISPOSED OF (or may be let by the year), with immediate entrance.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Inglis, No. 2, Willmot-road, Dalston-rise; or to Mr. Melbourn, No. 5, Dorset-crescent, Hoxton.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.—For SALE, a complete Edition, 36 Vols., handsomely bound in calf, gilt—Waverley Novels, 48 Vols.; Poetical Works, 28 Vols.; Poetical Works, 13 Vols.; Scott's Life, by Lockhart, 10 Vols. With 100 Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Turner, Landseer, Stanfield, Wilkie, Lander, Mill, Wright, and others. The 24 Illustrations in the Poetical Works are all by Turner. Price of the complete edition, 25s.

Also,

THE LETTERS of JUNIUS. With Notes and Illustrations by Robert Hume, Esq. In Two Vols. (1801), bound in calf, gilt. Price Two Guineas.

Apply to Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

MR. JAMES JOSLIN, VALUER of Real Estate and Grocers' Stocks, and Drapers' and Grocers, Auctioneer, High-street, Midland, Essex.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, CARMARTHEN.—The PRESBYTERIAN BOARD are open to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from any gentleman desiring to fill a TUTORSHIP, which will become vacant at Midsummer, at the above-named Institution. The following subjects are required to be taught: Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, French and German. An arrangement might be made by which English and Classical History, with Lectures on European Civilization, could be substituted for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Salary, £100 per annum. The duties to commence in October next.

Applications and testimonials to be directed, as soon as possible, to the Rev. D. Davison, M.A., 42, Redcross-street, London.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED immediately, a conscientious, experienced YOUNG MAN, for a middle-class trade.

Apply, stating age, terms, &c., to W. B., 19, Bridge-street, Southampton.

TO DRAPERS.—1,500L to 2,000L.—A YOUNG MAN of experience and thorough business habits, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT to take the MANAGEMENT and INTRODUCE his CAPITAL, or PURCHASE a CONCERN. None but principals treated with.

Address, A. B., 27, Bull-street, Birmingham.

TO MILLINERS and DRAPERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL MILLINER and MANTLE MAKER, by a Discreet, who thoroughly understands her business. Unexceptionable references. Country preferred.

Address, A. B., Great Northern Bazaar, Wandsworth-place, City-square, London.

WANTED, in a READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT. One who has a knowledge of cutting preferred.

Address, clothing age, salary, and references, E. B. Hobson and Co., Merchant Tailors, Nottingham.

TO GROCERS, or GROCERS and DRAPERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION in the Country. Unexceptionable references.

Address, V. P. O., 154, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as GOVERNMENT. Can have references of the highest respectability for energy and thorough business qualifications.

Address, A. B. A., Post-office, Milford Haven.

TO GROCERS and ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as GOVERNMENT. Can have references of the highest respectability for energy and thorough business qualifications.

Address to L. E., 16, Cannon-street, Bow-road, Middlesex.

TO BAKERS.—A respectable MAN, of good character and experience, a Member of a Christian Church, is in WANT of a SITUATION in the above line.

Address, with particulars, J. B., Post-office, Rochester, Kent.

WANTED by a LADY, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, where the children are young; or as useful Companion to a Lady.

Address to M. N., 9, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.

WANTED, a BRITISH or a CONGRE- GATIONAL SCHOOL, by a TRAINED MASTER of seven years' experience—a Member of an Independent Church who can be well recommended.

Address, J. T., at No. 50, Fleet-street, Bury, Lancashire.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—WANTED, by a TEACHER TRAINED at the Borough-road, and who has had considerable experience in tuition, a SITUATION as MISTRESS of a GIRLS' BRITISH SCHOOL. Her present engagement terminates at Midsummer. Most satisfactory references can be given.

Address, "Litters," care of Messrs. Wm. Tozer and Son, Merchants, 14, Half Moon-street, Bishopgate-street Without, London.

LEONARD'S WEST of ENGLAND SCHOLASTIC AGENCY, ALL SAINTS-COURT, EXCHANGE, BRISTOL. No charge to Masters. Assistants charged on an Engagement being effected. Masters and Assistants are requested to furnish full particulars of their requirements and qualifications.

HOMERTON COLLEGE, the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education. The next Session commences September 1, 1886, when there will be VACANCIES for Male and Female Students. Applications for admission into the College, and for Infant and Juvenile School Teachers, to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., the College, Homerton, near London.

LADIES' SEMINARY. HIGH-STREET, BRILL, BUCKS, ESTABLISHED, 1842.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers unusual advantages to Parents seeking a SOLID and USEFUL EDUCATION for their Daughters. The system pursued embraces the most approved methods of instruction, and is eminently calculated to prepare the Pupil for an efficient discharge of the domestic and social duties likely to devolve upon them in after life. To insure this, the USEFUL, rather than the merely ornamental, is carefully cultivated. The Pupil is treated with maternal kindness, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to their comfort and progress, securing as far as possible

HOME, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS.

TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM. This sum includes all those items which generally constitute extras, and add considerably to the amount of a school-bill. Provisions unlimited, and of the best quality. French, German, Music, and Drawing, when required, taught by well qualified masters. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to MISS METCALFE, High-street, Brill.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the Province. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts.

Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours a week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, and inclusive of all these charges, which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education.

Commence from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.

J. YEATS, PRINCIPAL.

HOPE LODGE, WELLING, KENT. Mrs. and Miss TAYLOR'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, and KINDER-GARTEN. The Manager commences from the year of entrance. Prospectuses on application.

KING STREET, LEICESTER.—Many many experiences justify the MESSIAH in offering of more than ordinary advantages to the children of Parents and Guardians who desire education. They are educated to their capacity, and instructed in the most approved modern system of moral and religious training, and domestic science, with the special objects of their attention. Terms, from 10s. to 15s. per week, five Guineas per annum. Accommodation by constant contact with the advantage of a resident French and Italian teacher. Prospectuses and references on application.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL. BRILL (near Oxford).—This well-known School is a well established and high character. In establishing it, the Proprietor endeavored to supply a want long felt and experienced, and a Responsible Academy, to which Parents can send their children on reasonable terms, without the expense and inconvenience of sending them to the other side of the water, and where they could receive the best of education, and the advantage of a resident French and Italian teacher. The great success and continued increase of the Academy prove that its courses have been most approved. The students are of all ages, and the number of distinguished persons who have been educated at this Academy is a sufficient proof of its high character. The Academy is open to all, and the terms are from 10s. to 15s. per week, five Guineas per annum. Prospectuses and references on application. The Manager commences from the year of entrance. Prospectuses on application.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000L. Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET. Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales. This office offers the benefits of insurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life insurance. A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy. Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable. Annuities granted. Family endowments. Loans on personal and other securities. Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application. By order.

ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000L.

DISCOURSE. JOHN COVER, Esq., Chairman. ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman. Bennett, Charles, Esq. Gardner, B. Webb, Esq. Bunnell, Peter, Esq. Greer, William, Esq. Burton, John Robert, Esq. Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq. Cartwright, Richard, Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq. Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq. Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

AUDITORS. Burge, George William, Esq. | Porter, Joseph Long, Esq.

BANKERS. LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1885, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,366L., and from these have been issued 1,492 policies, assuring 338,574L. 269 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 11,126L. 11s. 2d., and the yearly income is 45,461L. 11s. 10d.

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1885 amounted to 20,000L.; 2,000L. have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000L. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 10 per cent. cash bonus, and from 50 to 75 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.
From 1847 to 1851.	2,150
1852, 3, and 4.	2,327
1855.	1,492
Total.	7,899

JAMES INNES, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER

Just published, crown 8vo, 2s. cloth lettered,
THE GOOD TIME COMING. By T. S. ARTHUR, Author of "The Maiden," "The Wife," "The Mother," &c.
 London: J. S. Hodson, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn.

This day, demy 8vo, 10s. 6d.,
BACON'S ESSAYS: with Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d., fcap. 8vo, cloth,
SWEDENBORG: a Biography and an Exposition. An Answer to Those who Enquire, Who was Swedenborg? and, What is Swedenborgianism? By EDWIN PATTON HOOD.
 London: Arthur Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 4d.,
THE CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER for ISRAEL. Sermon by Rev. T. W. AVELING.
 London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
THE JUNE NUMBER of the "CHRISTIAN WITNESS," price 3d., will contain a complete Report of the proceedings of the Annual Assembly of the Union, including the Address of the Rev. John Stoughton, and the papers prepared and read under the direction of the Committee.
 London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

Just published,
SACRIFICE; or, Pardon and Purity through the Cross. By NEWMAN HALL, B.A. Small 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 London: Nisbet, and all Booksellers.

Second Thousand,
THE "SABBATH WREATH:" a Thanksgiving Memorial of Sabbath Rest and Privileges Preserved. Dedicated to the 300,000 Sabbath-school Teachers of Great Britain. By B. SCOTT, Hon. Sec. of the Working Men's Educational Union. Price 1s. 6d. cloth, elegant.
 London: Nisbet's; Seeley's; Wertheim's; Ward's; and through all Booksellers.

Just published, crown 8vo, pp. 479, price 3s. 6d.,
PRELATIO-PRESBYTERIANISM; or, Curious Chapters in the Recent History of the Irish Presbyterian Church. By the Rev. RICHARD DILL, A.M., Minister of Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church, Dublin.
 Dublin: M. Glashan and Gill, 50, Upper Sackville-street. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.

SECOND EDITION.
"I TOO;" and Other Poems. By BEELZEBUB.

"There is such a fine, fresh, and healthy tone, and such a deep and all-embracing sympathy pervading every page—such an appreciation of the good, and the true, and the beautiful in every line—that we hope to meet the poet again, and soon."—Sunday Times.
 "It is superfluous timidity in the author to decline affirming his name; he has the right stuff in him; displays marked originality."—Weekly Chronicle.
 "This is the debut of a genuine poet; we recommend our readers to make his acquaintance forthwith."—Fermanagh Mail.
 Fcap. 8vo, 6s., cloth extra, gilt edges. Free by post on receipt of the amount in Postage Stamps.
 London: E. Townsend Hamblin, 431, Oxford-street; and all Booksellers.

NEWEST MUSIC.—W. T. WRIGHTON'S
 LATEST BALLADS—Peace, Peace, Peace—As one by one our Friends Depart—Look up—The Heart should have some Tuneful Strings—Prayer—Smiles and Tears—The Postman's Knock—Change—Like a Flower—Winter's Warm Fireside—Orphan's Lament—Sweet Spring, and the Brightest Flower. 2s. each. "Mr. Wrighton has attained great reputation, both as a composer and singing master. The gracefulness of his melodies, and the purity and propriety of the poetry of all his songs, particularly recommend them to the attention of parents and teachers for use in the most select families."—Vide Brighton Examiner.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

ROYAL MILITIA MARCH for the PIANO-FORTE. Composed and Dedicated to the Patriotic Volunteers of Great Britain, by STEPHEN GLOVER. Beautifully Illustrated. 2s. Also, by the same Composer, the "RETREAT MARCH," 2s.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, and of all Music-sellers.

THE GIPSY QUADRILLES, and the POST-MAN'S KNOCK QUADRILLES. By STEPHEN GLOVER. Piano solo, 3s.; duet, 4s.—"These favourite dances are felt to be beautiful in the extreme, and always excite a degree of hilarity which can flow alone from works of real genius. Since the first appearance of the celebrated 'Lancers' no set has been found to command so completely the attention of the ball-room."—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, and of all Music-sellers.

MUSIC for SCHOOLS and the COLONIES. &c.—The 111th Edition.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANO-FORTE. 4s.; Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing, 6th Edition, 5s.; Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, 48th Edition, 1s.; Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, 40th Edition, 1s.—London: Robert Cocks and Co.

J. W. HOBBS' LATEST BALLADS.
 The Heir, the Child of France—The Isle of Roses—I come from the Spirit Land—Christ is all—She was Sister to the Angels—Footsteps of Angels—The Reapers and the Flowers—I heard thy Fate without a Tear—Far, far away at Sea—The Soldier's Love—Stars of the Summer Nights—and, I'll whisper to Thee.—2s. each.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

LONGFELLOW and STEPHEN GLOVER.
 SIX VOCAL DUETS; the Poetry by LONGFELLOW; Music by STEPHEN GLOVER. Stars of the Summer Night, 2s. 6d. The Curfew Bell, 2s. 6d. Good Night, Good Night, Beloved, 2s. 6d. A Hymn to the Night, 2s. 6d. The Slave Singing at Midnight, 2s. 6d. It is not always May, 2s. 6d. "Mr. Glover has successfully wooed the muse of Longfellow, and united his name with that of the poet."—London: Robert Cocks and Co.

SONGS and DUETS, Gratis and Postage-free.
 A LIST (just issued) may be had of the Songs, &c., of the poet LONGFELLOW, set to music by the favourite composers Stephen Glover, Miss M. Lindsay, J. W. Hobbs, &c.—Address to Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Music publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III., and of all Music-sellers.

Now ready, Gratis, and post free,
AIDS for BOOK BUYERS.—By means of which a considerable saving may be effected in the purchase of Books.
 London: Bull, Hunton, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.; postage free, 32 stamps.
MIXED TINTS, their Composition and Use: with Hints on the Practice of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTING. By EDWARD FIELDING. With Sixty-one Coloured Diagrams.
 London: J. Barnard, 339, Oxford-street.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND MACHINISTS.
 Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,
THE SCREW-CUTTING TABLE-BOOK: containing a complete Set of Tables, with 5,000 changes for Screw Cutting Lathes. To which is added a STANDARD TABLE of TAPS, from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ in.
 Published by W. Martin, Engineer, 16, Powis-street, Woolwich; and by W. J. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street, London. Sent free by post.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.
DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 copies has induced the venerable author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a Hymn, a Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture with appropriate Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year. Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular occasions. In One Vol. royal quarto, with Twenty-six Engravings, price 28s., cloth gilt.
 * * * This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings, suitable for Presents at Christmas and the New Year.
 London: Virtue and Co., Ivy-lane, and City-road.

MESSRS. WARD AND CO. ARE NOW PUBLISHING:—

In One Vol., crown 8vo, price 5s. cloth,
MILLENNIAL STUDIES; or, What Saith the Scripture concerning the Kingdom and Advent of Christ? By the Rev. W. P. LYON, B.A.

This work contains an examination of the arguments of the Rev. T. R. Birks and the Rev. Dr. Bonar, in support of Millenarianism. Also, a review of Dr. Cumming's work on "The End," and the controversial correspondence with that writer to which it led.

In crown 8vo, price 5s., extra cloth gilt (Vol. II.),
GEMS from the CORAL ISLANDS—EASTERN POLYNESIA. Incidents of Contrast between Savage and Christian Life of the South Sea Islanders. By the Rev. W. GILL, of Karatonga.

This Second Volume contains an account of the Introduction of Christianity into the Islands of Rarotonga, Mangaia, Aitutaki, Mauke, Atiu, Mitiaro, Maniaki, Penrhyn's Isle, and Savage Island.

Also, a New Edition of Vol. I., price 2s. 6d. cloth,

GEMS from the CORAL ISLANDS—WESTERN POLYNESIA. Containing an Account of the Eleven Islands of Western Polynesia—Aneiteum, Tana, Eromanga, Fotuna, Faté, Maré, Lifa, Toka, Uea, New Caledonia, and the Island of Pines.

Third Edition, price 5s. cloth,
THE PRACTICAL POWER of FAITH. Illustrated in a Series of Popular Discourses on the Eleventh Chapter of Hebrews. By the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY.
 "These luminous, vigorous, and deeply-interesting pages. . . The discourses everywhere bespeak their author, who, both mentally and physically, is every inch a man. The volume is a fine specimen of clear statement, lofty thinking, solid thought, and racy observation."—British Banner.

In One Vol., crown 8vo, price 4s. 6d. cloth,
WORDS for the HEART and LIFE. Discourses by the Rev. A. J. MORRIS, Holloway.

Third Thousand, fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d. cloth,
RELIGION and BUSINESS; or, Spiritual Life in One of its Secular Departments. By A. J. MORRIS.

"Religion and Business" is singularly opportune. The sermon on the same topic which the Queen heard in Scotland, though very excellent, is, in our judgment, far inferior to these kindred compositions of Mr. Morris.—Congregational Pulpit.

London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

CONSUMPTION SIMPLY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE'S
 TREATISE will be sent post free for Five Stamps. In clear and simple language it defines the nature and causes; describes the symptoms, progress, and successful treatment; dispels the popular fallacy that consumption is incurable, by sound argument; and a record of interesting and extraordinary cases of cure.—11, Hanover-street, Peckham.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.
 Just Published, Second Edition, Revised and Corrected, price 2s. 6d., by post, 2s. 8d.

THE EAR in HEALTH and DISEASE,
 with Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness; illustrated with Plates. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho-square.
 London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Send Three Penny Stamps, and you will receive free by post, the Ninety-third Edition of a popular treatise adapted to the general reader.

THE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE, OR EXPENSE, of constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), diarrhoea, phlegm, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulence, distension, acidity, heartburn, hysteria, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, erysipelas, eruption of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction—by a pleasant and natural means, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.
 London: Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row.

TO LINENDRAPERS and HOSIERS.—A
 YOUNG LADY is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in above trades. She has been so employed for the last three years. Very satisfactory reference can be given.
 Address, A. J., 7, Sussex-street, Cambridge.

WANTED, a strong, active, and obliging YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the GROCERY and CHEESEMONGING BUSINESS. He will be expected to conform to the rules of a Dissenting family. A small premium required; or one who has served part of his time would be treated with.
 Apply to W. Pentelow, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c., Richmond, Surrey.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The OPENING of the next Session in the NEW COLLEGE at MOSELY, being fixed for the third week of September, the BOARD OF EDUCATION hereby notify to all Young Men who may intend to apply for admission, whether as MINISTERIAL or LAY STUDENTS, that they should send their applications to the Rev. J. A. JAMES, the Chairman of the Board, on or before June 24.
 May 28, 1856. JOHN HAMMOND, Secretary.

MONEY!—ESTABLISHED, 1849.

LOANS, from 5l. to 50l., on the Personal
 Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Pentonville, London. T. SHORT, Secretary.

LOANS FROM 20l. TO 1,000l.

THE NEW NATIONAL LIFE and LOAN
 COMPANY, in addition to transacting every description of Life Assurance business, grants

TEMPORARY CASH ADVANCES
 to members and others for one, two, and three years, or for any short period.

THOMAS BOURNE, Resident Secretary,
 484, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Office hours from Nine till Six. Correspondents to enclose stamps or free postage of reply.

SHARPE'S RAGLAN KNIFE and FORK.
 This approved Model, designed for the use of ONE HAND only, may now be had at his Warehouse, Gough-square, Fleet-street.—As also his LUNATIC KNIFE, for the use of Insane Patients, patronised by the first Asylums in the country. Entrances to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 151, Fleet-street.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE
 usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock always on hand.

M. H. CHAFFIN (late Durley and Company),
 66 and 67, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,
 Close to the Princess's Theatre. Established 1820.

TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY
 WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Elastic Corset Bodies	3 11	7 6	10 6	14 0
Paris Wove Stays (all sizes)	5 6	7 6	10 6	14 6
Corset Stays, patent fastenings	8 6	10 6	12 6	16 6
Ditto, ditto, Self-lacing ditto	10 6	14 6	18 6	21 0
Crenoline Petticoats, Grey and	8 6	11 6	13 6	17 6
White (so much in demand)	8 6	11 6	13 6	17 6
Carter's Patent Safety Pockets,	1 0	1 6	2 6	each.

Lady
 Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., always on hand.
 Engravings of the above sent by post, or Wholesale Lists to the Trade free. Post-office Orders should be addressed WILLIAM CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's, London.
 South Branch Establishment, 7, Newington Causeway, Borough, London.

SMELLING SALTS.—BREIDENBACH'S
 CHURCH SMELLING-BOTTLE, inexhaustible, price 2s.; fitted in neat leather case, 3s. Also, filled with the finest Aromatic Vinegar, for the Headache, at the same reduced price. Lavender Scented Crystal Salts, very refreshing, 1s. 6d.—Breidenbach's Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 157s., New Bond-street, facing Redmayne's.

MR. E. MILES, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE,
 BLOOMSBURY, SURGEON-DENTIST, by appointment, to the Westminster Dispensary, supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best construction, fixed without pain, from 10s. 6d.; an upper or lower set ditto, from 5l. Stopping in a superior manner, 5s.; scaling, 5s.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters
 Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey, at 121, Fleet-street; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 553.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED .. 6d.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening, at 8.15; GLIMPSES OF ITALY, by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, illustrated by Dioramic Views of Verona, Venice, and Pompeii, at 4.10 and 9.15; GRAND ORGAN, at 1.30, and 8.15; LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. ANSELL, and NATURAL MAGIC, by Mr. MALCOLM, and a Variety of Novelties of a Popular Nature. Admission 1s.; Doors open—Mornings, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10.

CHANGE OF PIECES.—FIRST TIME of LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS.—New Mutative Costumes, New and Original Music, New Appointments, Novel Effects. Eccentric Patchkettle Polka by Miss Julia Warman, composed by Mr. Van Noorden; Ventriloquism Extraordinary, &c., EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 83, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office, from Eleven to Five. Books containing Memoirs of Mr. Love, An Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, a Full Programme of the Entertainments, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 and 9, the New, Grand, and Imaginative Series of Views, illustrating Bunyan's Allegory of the PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with Descriptive Lecture by Rev. J. B. BASTED. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3, Lecture by J. H. PEPPEY, Esq., on THE MOON CONTROVERSY. On the same days, at 4 and 9, the Historical Entertainment of KENILWORTH; at 8, MUSICAL LECTURE by G. BARR, Esq., and at 3.30 and 8.30, Performances by MADONNETTE MUNDIS on the Cither, and by HERR ZIZOW on the Child's Mouth Organ. All the other Lectures on CHEMISTRY, the ELECTRIC LIGHT, and PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHY, as usual. Daily Exhibition of the New and Large Model of SEBASTOPOL mounting 2,000 guns and mortars. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

PARK CHAPEL (BAPTIST), BRENTFORD.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the DEBT on this BUILDING will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of June, at the TOWN HALL. Admission 1s.; for children and schools, 5d.; to be returned in the purchase of Articles. Doors open from Twelve to Ten o'clock.

NEWMAN-STREET CHURCH, 14, NEW-MAN-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, opens for Divine Service, Eleven A.M., and Seven P.M. Officiating Minister, Rev. P. S. DESPREZ, B.D. (Author of the Apocalypse Fulfilled, and late of St. Barnabas, King-square). Subject of the Evening Lecture, the "PAST SECOND ADVENT."

PROTESTANT UNION, for the BENEFIT of WIDOWS and CHILDREN of PROTESTANT MINISTERS of all DENOMINATIONS.

OFFICE—7, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY.

TREASURER—WM. ALERS HANKEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM LUCY, Chairman.

Rev. James Hill.

Rev. Samuel Martin.

Thomas Timpon.

Spencer Murch.

Robert Ashton.

ATTENDANCE given at the Office every Tuesday and Friday from Eleven o'clock till One.

HENRY BROMLEY, Secretary.

SALEM CHAPEL, WILTON SQUARE, NEW NORTH-ROAD, LONDON.—The LEASE of the above recently-erected and Commodious Chapel TO BE DISPOSED OF (or may be let by the year), with immediate entrance.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Inglis, No. 3, Willmot-road, Dalston-rise; or to Mr. Melbourne, No. 5, Dorset-crescent, Hoxton.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.—For SALE, a complete Edition, 98 Vols., handsomely bound in calf, gilt—Waverley Novels, 48 Vols.; Prose Works, 28 Vols.; Poetical Works, 12 Vols.; Scott's Life, by Lockhart, 10 Vols. With 198 Steel Engravings, from drawings by Turner, Landseer, Stanfield, Wilkie, Lauder, Hill, Wright, and others. The 24 Illustrations in the Poetical Works are all by Turner. Price of the complete edition, 25s.

Also,

THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS. With Notes and Illustrations by ROBERT HERON, Esq. In Two Vols. (1801), bound in calf, gilt. Price Two Guineas.

Apply to Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

MR. JAMES JOSLIN, VALUER of Drapery and Grocery Stocks, and Drapers' and Grocers, Auctioneer, High-street, Maldon, Essex.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, CAR-MARTHEN.—The PRESBYTERIAN BOARD are open to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from any gentleman desiring to fill a TUTORSHIP, which will become vacant at Midsummer, at the above-named institution. The following subjects are required to be taught: Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, French and German. An arrangement might be made by which English and Classical History, with Lectures on European Civilisation, could be substituted for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Salary, 150l. per annum. The duties to commence in October next.

Applications and testimonials to be directed, as soon as possible, to the Rev. D. Davison, M.A., 49, Redcross-street, London.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED immediately, a conscientious, experienced YOUNG MAN, for a middle-class trade.

Apply, stating age, terms, &c., to W. B., 19, Bridge-street, Southampton.

TO DRAPERS.—1,500L to 2,000L.—A YOUNG MAN of experience and thorough business habits, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT to take the MANAGEMENT and INTRODUCE his CAPITAL, or PURCHASE a CONCERN. None but principals treated with.

Address, A. B., 87, Bull-street, Birmingham.

TO MILLINERS and DRAPERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL MILLINER and MANTLE MAKER, by a Dissenter, who thoroughly understands her business. Unexceptionable reference. Country preferred.

Address, A. B., Great Northern Bazaar, Wansford-place, Oakley-square, London.

WANTED, in a READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT. One who has a knowledge of cutting preferred.

Address, stating age, salary, and reference, R. B. Henson and Co., Merchant Tailors, Nottingham.

TO GROCERS, or GROCERS and DRAPERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION in the Country. Unexceptionable references.

Address, V. P. O., 154, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MER-CHANTS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN. Can have reference of the highest respectability for energy and thorough business qualifications.

Address, A. B. A., Post-office, Milford Haven.

TO GROCERS and ITALIAN WARE-HOUSEMEN.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, respectfully connected, a SITUATION in either of the above trades, in town or country. He would make himself generally useful. He has a knowledge of the London trade.

Address to L. H., 10, Coborn-street, Bow-road, Middlesex.

TO BAKERS.—A respectable MAN, of good character and experience, a Member of a Christian Church, is in WANT of a SITUATION in the above line.

Address, with particulars, J. B., Post-office, Rochester, Kent.

WANTED by a LADY, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, where the children are young; or as useful Companion to a Lady.

Address to M. N., 94, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.

WANTED, a BRITISH or a CONGRE-GATIONAL SCHOOL, by a TRAINED MASTER of seven years' experience—a Member of an Independent Church who can be well recommended.

Address, J. T., at No. 50, Fleet-street, Bury, Lancashire.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—WANTED, by a TEACHER TRAINED at the Borough-road, and who has had considerable experience in tuition, a SITUATION as MISTRESS of a GIRLS' BRITISH SCHOOL. Her present engagement terminates at Midsummer. Most satisfactory references can be given.

Address, "Litera," care of Messrs. Wm. Tozer and Son, Merchants, 14, Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

LEONARD'S WEST of ENGLAND SCHOLASTIC AGENCY, ALL SAINTS-COURT, EXCHANGE, BRISTOL. No charge to Masters. Assistants charged on an Engagement being effected. Masters and Assistants are requested to furnish full particulars of their requirements and qualifications.

HOMERTON COLLEGE, the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education. The next Session commences September 1, 1856, when there will be VACANCIES for Male and Female Students. Applications for admission into the College, and for Infant and Juvenile School Teachers, to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., the College, Homerton, near London.

LADIES' SEMINARY. HIGH-STREET, BRILL, BUCKS, ESTABLISHED, 1842.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers unusual advantages to Parents seeking a SOLID and USEFUL EDUCATION for their Daughters. The system pursued embraces the most approved methods of instruction, and is eminently calculated to prepare the Pupils for an efficient discharge of the domestic and social duties likely to devolve upon them in after life. To insure this, the USEFUL, rather than the merely ornamental, is carefully cultivated. The Pupils are treated with maternal kindness, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to their comfort and progress, securing as far as possible

HOME, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS.

TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM. This sum includes all those items which generally constitute extras, and add considerably to the amount of a school-bill. Provisions unlimited, and of the best quality. French, German, Music, and Drawing, when required, taught by well qualified masters. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to MISS METCALFE, High-street, Brill.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts.

Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours' a week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, and inclusive of all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education.

Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

HOPE LODGE, WELLING, KENT.—MRS. and MISS TAYLER'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, and KINDER-GARTEN. The Quarter commences from the time of entrance. Prospectuses on application.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—Many years' experience justify the Misses MIALI in offering more than ordinary advantages to the children of parents and guardians whose education may be entrusted to their care. Sound instruction on the most approved modern system; careful moral and religious training, and domestic comfort, are the special objects of their attention. Terms, from Thirty to Thirty-five Guineas per annum. Accomplishments by eminent masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Prospectuses and references on application.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS (near Oxford).—This well-known School is still maintaining its high character. In establishing it, the Proprietor endeavoured to supply a want long felt and expressed, i. e., a Respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated. The spacious premises taken twelve months since, are now quite full, and in consequence of the number of additional Pupils already promised, it has been determined to enlarge them very considerably. The Principal will therefore be happy to correspond with parents intending to place their sons at School after the Midsummer Vacation. TERMS, 18l. PER ANNUM. The following are some of the advantages of this Establishment: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Absence of Corporal Punishment, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of the best Provisions, Spacious and lofty Rooms, and healthful locality. The Pupils are allowed to write home without being required to show their letters to the Teachers, thus securing the very great advantage of free and confidential intercourse with their Parents. References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the kingdom; also, if required, in France and Germany. A Prospectus, with view of School Premises, will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000l. Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.

Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.

This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.

A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.

Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable. Annuities granted. Family endowments.

Loans on personal and other securities.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application.

By order, ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000l.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Bennett, Charles, Esq. Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.

Bunnell, Peter, Esq. Groser, William, Esq.

Burton, John Robert, Esq. Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq.

Cartwright, Richard, Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.

Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq. Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Burge, George William, Esq. Porter, Joseph Long, Esq.

BANKERS.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,365l., and from these have been issued 1,492 policies, assuring 338,575l. 289 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 11,136l. 11s. 3d., and the yearly income is 45,481l. 11s. 10d.

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted to 20,000l.; 2,000l. have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000l. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27 1/2 per cent. cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period. Policies. Amount.

From 1847 to 1851 . . . 3,150 . . . 250,000

1852, 3, and 4 . . . 2,257 . . . 475,250

1855 . . . 1,492 . . . 285,875

Total . . . 7,899 . . . 1,011,125

JAMES INGALLS, Secretary.

THE REV. E. DAVIES, and "THE MISSION HOUSE LETTER."

At a MEETING of Ministers and other Gentlemen of various denominations held at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, LONDON, on THURSDAY, 15th May, 1856,

The Rev. W. T. WILD, B.D., Vicar of Westow, and Evening Lecturer of St. James's, Clerkenwell, in the chair.

The important case of the Rev. E. Davies, late Missionary of the London Missionary Society in Barbice, and now Minister of the Caledonian-road Chapel, London, was taken into consideration in connexion with the allegations which had been brought against him, and especially with reference to that principal case—"The Mission House Letter"—pretended to have been written by Mr. Davies to his wife in 1845, and to have been picked up from the Mission House floor. At the request of the meeting, the Rev. Robert Ainslie, who had long and at great expense defended Mr. Davies against the attacks that had been made upon him, stated the grounds on which he had been led to withdraw from Mr. Davies's defence, and his reasons also for immediately restoring to him his full confidence. Additional and important evidence was also submitted in confirmation of the rectitude and innocence of Mr. Davies, and an infamous book published in 1833 was produced, which had been providentially obtained through an individual who only survived a short time after giving the directions which led to its discovery, and in which was found the identical indecent portion of "The Mission House Letter." This produced a deep sensation. It was carefully compared with "The Mission House Letter" itself, charged upon Mr. Davies, and considered in connexion with other facts and circumstances attendant upon this atrocious case. After some further investigations,

It was moved by the Rev. JAMES BURNS, D.D., Paddington; seconded by the Rev. HENRY DAWKINS, London, and carried unanimously,

1. That this Meeting feels painfully the deep and lasting injury which this sad case is calculated to inflict on the religious character of any denomination of professing Christians in which it could occur, and above all upon religion itself; but is bound, after the investigation it has now gone through, to declare its fullest conviction of the rectitude and innocence of the Rev. E. Davies, being perfectly satisfied that he had nothing whatever to do with the Mission House Letter, pretended to have been written by him to his wife, in 1845, and to have been picked up from the Mission House floor; and that it is an entire fabrication.

Moved by GEORGE JACKSON, Esq., Tattenhall Hall, Cheshire; seconded by the Rev. CHARLES LATHEAM, Romford, and carried unanimously,

2. That this Meeting deeply and sincerely sympathises with the Rev. E. Davies under the heavy and protracted trials to which he has been so unjustly and cruelly subjected, as well as in his present long and serious illness, the result of five years of the most harassing anxiety and suffering, almost terminating in death. And this meeting heartily commends him under these accumulated afflictions, in which nothing but Divine aid and conscious innocence could have sustained him, to the impartial and generous support of every Christian and upright man.

A Committee was forthwith formed for the purpose of carrying out the object of these resolutions, and of which the Rev. J. E. Barker was appointed Secretary, and John Jones, Esq., Treasurer. That Committee will be happy to receive communications from friends who may be disposed in any way to co-operate. A subscription was entered into by the gentlemen assembled to meet the expenses attendant upon these proceedings; and further contributions will be thankfully received either by the Secretary, George Gittings, George's Grove, Holloway, or the Treasurer, if by Post-office Order, to be made payable at the Islington Post-office, to John Jones, Esq., 28, Gibson-square, Islington, London.

(By order of the Committee)

THOS. B. BARKER, Secretary.

BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 100,000L.

47, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE THOMAS DALE, Esq., Commercial-road.
EDMUND DUNN, Esq., Stoke Newington.
JAMES FIELD, Esq., Park-road, Old Kent-road.
WILLIAM GOVER, Esq., Lee-park, Kent.
JOHN SMITHER, Esq., Wellclose-square.
THOMAS TIMPSON, Esq., Retreat, Lewisham.
JOSEPH WARRINGTON, Esq., Lee-grove, Blackheath.

AUDITORS.

JOHN LEE BENHAM, Esq., Wigmore-street.
JOSHUA CONDER, Esq., Stockwell.
GEO. SHERWOOD HUDSON, Esq., Vicarage, Greenwich.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., F.S.S., F.S.A.

Operations of Building Societies, Loan Companies, &c., extended, improved, and guaranteed, by a capital fund of 1,000,000L. Prospectus sent for Six postage stamps. Agents wanted. Loans granted. Wanted to purchase Freehold House property.

Apply, by letter, prepaid, with full particulars.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—Sums from 10L. to 200L. advanced two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of application and prospectus, gratis, on receipt of stamped envelope.

LOANS FROM 20L. TO 1,000L.

THE NEW NATIONAL LIFE and LOAN COMPANY, in addition to transacting every description of Life Assurance business, grants

TEMPORARY CASH ADVANCES

to members and others for one, two, and three years, or for any short period.

THOMAS BOURNE, Resident Secretary,

484, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Office hours from Nine till Six. Correspondents to enclose stamps or free postage of reply.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6L. PER WEEK, IN CASE OF INJURY BY ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION, or the sum of 1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L. for a Policy in the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or 100L. in case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, &c., may be had of the Agents—of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations—and at the Head Office, London—where also

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Insurance Company, Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament. Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY was held in EDINBURGH on the 6th MAY. The report by the Directors stated that the number of policies issued during the year ending 1st March last, was 638, the sums assured thereby being 293,950L., and the annual premiums thereon 9,120L.

The result of the investigation for the triennial division of profits was then announced. The surplus ascertained to have arisen amounted to 133,892L., which wholly belongs to the members, out of which one-third (61,274L.) must, by the vote of the Society, be set aside as a reserve for allocation at the next triennial division in 1859.

From the remaining two-thirds a Bonus was declared at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on all policies on which six premiums had been paid, not only on the sums in the policies, but also on the former vested bonuses.

There was left, in addition to 61,274L. of reserve above stated, a surplus of 13,623L., together 74,902L. to go to the next division.

The INVESTED FUNDS of the Society amount to 1,279,861L. The ANNUAL REVENUE to 169,400L. The EXISTING ASSURANCES to 4,764,949L.

Copies of the report may be obtained at the Society's head office, 24, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; at the London Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, and at any of the agencies.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

ARCHIBALD T. RITCHIE, London Agent.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER

BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES of 10L. each, payable at every important place in Europe. These notes are issued without charge, and they are cashed abroad free of commission. The Bank also issues, free of charge, Letters of Credit on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. The letters of credit are issued only at the Head Office in Lombury. The Circular Notes may be obtained at the Head Office in Lombury, or at any of the Branches, viz.:

Westminster Branch, 1, St. James's-square.
Bloomsbury Branch, 214, High Holborn.
Southwark Branch, 3, Wellington-street, Borough.
Eastern Branch, 37, High-street, Whitechapel.
Marylebone Branch, 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.
Temple-bar Branch, 217, Strand.

The rate of Interest allowed on deposits of 500L. and upwards, at the Bank or any of its Branches, is now four per cent.

J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

HATS.—The Patent Grease-Proof HATS

are only to be had at WATTS'S, 368, Strand, price 10s.

VENTILATING HATS.—TRY JOYCE

SWIFTS, at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Warranted. 199, Strand, Thirty Doors West of Temple Bar.

THE HANDSOME PATENTED CAM-

BRIDGE SURTOUT of best material, 37s. 6d. Try one. Roberts and Co., 65, Shoreditch.

VALENCIENNES LACES made of

THREAD, by Machinery, 3d., 4d., and 6d. per yard. Insertions, 4d. and 6d. per yard. Patterns sent by post. A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street, Quadrant.

IF YOU LOVE a GOOD CUP of TEA,

BUY HIND'S CELEBRATED MIXTURE, Corner of North-street, King's-cross, third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City-side. Tea for the Million, 2s. 10d. lb.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!!

at GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1799), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square, Box, containing Fourteen fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free. Twenty-seven Stamps. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUD-

GATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 2L. to 60L. each. Silver Watches at 2L. Gold Watches at 3L. 10s. each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS and AMA-

TEURS are respectfully informed that BARNARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC WATER-COLOURS are now ready. Particulars may be obtained on application. 339, Oxford-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A complete Apparatus

32, 35, 5s., and 11L. 11s. Send for a List at GILBERT FLEMING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photography," price 6d., by post 7d.

HUGHES' NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY, 433, and 435, WEST STRAND, between Lower arcade and King William-street. Public attention is respectfully invited to the very superior character of Hughes' Guinea Photographs, taken on paper, which, for delicacy of detail, and beauty of finish are unrivalled. Also, to an extensive Collection of Views taken in the Crimea, Rome, Switzerland, and Paris. Free inspection solicited.

The art taught, and first-class apparatus supplied.

CARPETING.—Purchasers will meet with

the BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in LONDON, including the newest designs in Brussels and Tapestry, at BARNES'S Carpet and Floorcloth Manufactory and Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 11, City-road, Finsbury-square, opposite the Artillery-ground. Established 1750.

212 MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE

RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-tight), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patent of 1840-41-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (312) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 5 and 6, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

Sold also by HOBBS, ASHLEY, and CO., 27, Chancery.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO

CHOOSE FROM.—HEAL and SON have just erected extensive premises, which enable them to keep upwards of One Thousand Bedsteads in stock. One Hundred and Fifty of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chests and Damask Furnitures, complete. Their new Warehouses also contain an assortment of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, which comprises every requisite, from the plainest Japanese Deal for Servants' Rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in Mahogany and other Woods. The whole warranted of the most solid and best manufacture. Heal and Son's illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, and Priced List of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

MANUFACTORY of PORTMANTEAUS,

Dress Imperials, and Trunks. The cheapest and the best 30, St. Martin's-lane.—P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

JONES'S TROUSERS, in Wool-dyed Black

and Oxford Mixed Doeskins, of first quality, fit, and workmanship, made on his own premises, at 30s. per pair. Patterns, with instructions for self-measurement, sent free.

J. W. JONES, 1, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-hill, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL.

Buyers of Woollens will find the best value for Ready Money. Call and inspect the Stock, bought at old prices, at No. 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

WILLIAM HAYES and COMPANY.

LONDON CLOTH HALL, for Prime

Black Broad Cloths. Any length cut at Wholesale Prices. Warranted strong and pure wool.

WILLIAM HAYES and CO., 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL, for the newest

style of Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, and West country fancies. WILLIAM HAYES and CO., No. 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL, for West of

England Broad Cloths, well made, and direct from the Manufacturers. Sterling value given for cash.

WILLIAM HAYES and CO., 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL, for Prime Strong

black Doeskins. Warranted sound at the lowest possible price for cash.

WILLIAM HAYES and CO., No. 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL, for Patterns

of all kinds of Woollen Goods: sent post free to any part of the Kingdom. All goods marked in plain figures.

Terms, Cash on delivery. Country orders must be accompanied with Bankers' or Post-office Order.

WILLIAM HAYES and CO., 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL, for German

Cloths and Doeskins, famed for strength and durability, with the English finish.

WILLIAM HAYES and COMPANY, 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

DO YOU KEEP LIVERY

SERVANTS? DOUDNEYS' LIVERIES please Masters and Servants. Footman's Suit, best quality, 3L. 2s. Groom's Suit, 3L. 10s. Coachman's, 3L. 13s. 6d. Patronised by the Queen and Prince Albert.

Doudneys, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 49, Lombard-street.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

THE NEW SUMMER WAISTCOAT

PATTERNS are gentlemanly and neat; 7s. each, or three for One Pound. TROUSERS, Fine Doe Skin and Scotch Tweeds, all wool, 18s. Messrs. Doudneys challenge competition in quality, fit, and durability.

Doudneys, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 49, Lombard-street.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

"The 'Eureka' is the most unique, and the only perfect-fitting shirt made."—Observer.—Best quality, six for 40s.; second quality, six for 31s.; if washed ready for use, 2s. extra. Caution: Ford's Eureka Shirts are stamped, "35, Foultry, London," without which none are genuine. Catalogues, with particulars, post free.—RICHARD FORD, 35, Foultry, London.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, has received the support of the public of all classes in protecting its workers against the various modes of competition which tend to cheapen labour and deteriorate the character of the productive class. Its business as an Agency yields to these in its employ respectable wages, while, by a simple principle of co-operation, it aids in the disposal of them to the best advantage, in educational efforts, and promoting the means of social and intellectual improvement. Reflecting persons generally allow a considerable margin for the extravagant professions of a Trader's Advertisement, while he finds it difficult to impress the public in a reliable manner, and by sober language. The Conduct of the Agency would desire in simple truthfulness to say, that the quality of their goods and the talent they employ, would sustain the reputation of any house; while the prices, calculated upon the returns of a largely-increasing business, will be found advantageous to those who study economy in their expenditure, and pay for what they purchase. A Pamphlet, explanatory of the aims and operations of the Agency, will be sent free on application.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater value for money than has ever been offered, and, through the magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge themselves that the SYDENHAM TROUSERS at 17s. 6d. are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.

Vests of the same as the Trousers, 8s. 6d.

Every garment produced has that style and exquisite finish without pretence; in fact, that gracefulness and ease so rapidly obtained, but by which the dress of the true gentleman is invariably distinguished.

Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock for the Present Season is worthy of year inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats . . .	31s. to 42s.	Tails . . .	25s. to 30s.
Frock ditto . . .	25s. to 45s.	Pancho . . .	31s. to 42s.
Paletots . . .	21s.	Fancy Vests . .	5s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat . .	16s. to 24s.	Hunter Suits . .	25s. to 28s.
Albion Over-Coat .	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular	
Tops . . .	25s. to 40s.	Cost with Belt	12s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.—No. 29, Ludgate-hill.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, &c., 29, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 553.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED ... 6d.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	London in the Light of the
A Glance at our Gain . . . 393	Fireworks . . . 403
The Press and the Irish	Recognition of General
Endowment Question 393	Walker . . . 403
The Sunday Band Question . . . 396	The Crystal Palace . . . 403
Religious Intelligence . . . 397	London Sacred Harmonic
CORRESPONDENCE:	Society . . . 404
A German Impostor . . . 398	Split in the Conservative
Another Burial Bill . . . 398	Camp . . . 404
ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS:	The Peace Fête on Thursday . . . 404
Voluntary School Association . . . 398	Foreign and Colonial . . . 405
Orphan Working School . . . 399	Deploable Inundations in
Parliamentary Proceedings . . . 399	France . . . 406
Irish Endowments and	Great Cattle Show at Paris . . . 407
Grants . . . 401	Escape of an Austrian Po-
Persecution in Italy . . . 401	litical Prisoner . . . 407
Postscript . . . 401	The Convict Palmer . . . 407
Summary . . . 402	Court, Personal, & Official . . . 407
Notes from the House of	Miscellaneous News . . . 408
Commons . . . 402	Literature . . . 408
	Gleanings . . . 410
	Births, Marriages & Deaths . . . 410

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A GLANCE AT OUR GAIN.

SOME of the Conservative journals, we observe, affect to be well satisfied with the division, on Tuesday se'nnight, on Mr. Miall's motion for the complete and impartial disendowment of the three great ecclesiastical bodies in Ireland. They think that the surest way to conceal their vexation is to "hide it in smiles and affability." No doubt it is their wisest cue. But although they tell us that we are utterly crushed, and can never, for many years at least, repeat the motion which has been rejected, according to their representation, by so overwhelming a majority, we are still perverse enough to think that the measure of our success has been sufficiently encouraging—far beyond the expectations of our most sanguine friends. Indeed, our only fear is, lest they should estimate it at a higher rate than facts will warrant, and imagine that more has been done than is actually the case. We take leave, therefore, to pass the recent conflict under review, and soberly to compute the gain we have derived from it.

That a success of no ordinary value has been achieved will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to embrace in his survey all the surrounding facts. Let it be remembered, in the first place, that the question of the Irish Establishment was presented to the House in a totally different light, and with an entirely different object, from that which was patronised by the Whig party some twenty years ago—and it was no secret that it would be so presented. The Whigs assailed that Church as illustrating the abuse of a good principle, which called for rectification. Mr. Miall assailed it as the embodiment of a bad principle, the sole remedy for which was its abandonment. The Whigs professed to seek for a fairer distribution of ecclesiastical revenues conferred by the State—the member for Rochdale asked for the secularisation of those revenues. The object of the former was the improvement of an existing system—that of the latter was its abolition. The motion in the hands of the Whigs was the convenient weapon of a great political party, headed by their well-known and trusted leader—Lord John Russell. That in the hands of Mr. Miall was an attempt of a comparatively small and recent band to decide a great question purely on the ground of its merits. In this last case, the little phalanx of Voluntaries could count upon no adventitious aid. There were no party ends to be served. There was no Parliamentary chief to be followed. There was no excitement in Ireland to turn to account. There was no public interest in the question to stimulate exertion. But there was the initiation of a policy distasteful to both Conservatives and Liberals to prevent, if possible. To have succeeded, therefore, in bringing on the motion at all, and in forcing a debate upon it, was itself a triumph of no inconsiderable worth.

But its worth is enhanced when we look at the accompanying circumstances. The House had met for the purpose of adjourning, at its rising, over Wednesday and Thursday. If a count out could have been effected in the early part of Tuesday evening, scores of members would have

started to their country residences by that night's mail, and have secured for themselves a couple of days' rural quietude—no slight temptation, we can assure our readers, at this season of the year, to desert one's post. For the leading men on the Treasury and Opposition benches, there was the alternative seduction of the Turkish Ambassador's ball, at which Her Majesty was to be present. And then there was, in addition, that pervading doubt whether a House could be kept together, which was likely enough to operate strongly towards its own realisation. We knew, indeed, that a House would not only be made, but kept—for the event had been quietly but actively prepared for. But it was difficult to impress others with the force of our own conviction—and, we believe that the major part of the members who assembled on Tuesday afternoon, assumed the probability of their being released from their attendance before dinner. Nevertheless, the division did not take place till a few minutes before midnight.

To hold the House of Commons to debate when it would prefer to be dismissed—to compel it, under such circumstances, to discuss a question which it desires to avoid—might be well thought an attempt which courted ignominious defeat. Yet the House listened to Mr. Miall for nearly two hours with marked and unflinching attention, and proceeded, when he had done, to discuss his proposition with calmness and good humour. Those who have read that speech will admit that, in the drift of its arguments, and in the nature of its practical proposals, the entire ground of Anti-State-Churchism was covered. Lord Palmerston saw this at a glance, and based upon it the main stress of his opposition. It expressly indicated what the Voluntaries ultimately aimed at, and how they sought to realise it, and it asked the judgment of the House on this largest of modern subjects. And yet there was no manifestation, on the part of the House, of either contempt, indignation, or even impatience. No leader of party thought himself warranted in scouting the proposition. No speaker ventured to assail it with ridicule, as being too extreme to merit the notice of rational politicians. The member for Rochdale was not denounced as a fiery revolutionist. His arguments on the subject of Church property were not crushed by legal authority—scarcely impugned. His plan of secularisation was not pooh-poohed as impracticable—and if he had chosen to refrain from suggesting how the property when secularised might be employed—no necessary part, be it remembered, of his case—the principal objections urged against his scheme would have fallen to the ground. Well, we say, this quiet, unimpassioned, business-like mode of dealing with so novel and so large a question, marks the immense stride which the Anti-State-Church principle has taken in Parliament during the last three or four years, and illustrates, as we think, the extent of its success.

But this is not all. We come now to the division. Unfortunately, there were six members absent from that division by necessity, whose support may be fairly reckoned upon as a thing of course. Ninety-three voted for the motion, making, with the two tellers, ninety-five. Twenty-six pairs were announced by the *Times* on the following morning, and three more have been since published by the same authority. A favourable verdict on the motion has, therefore, been actually pronounced by a hundred and twenty-four members, and, adding to them the six unavoidably absent, we have a right to reckon the party in favour of the *impartial disendowment policy in Ireland* as numbering a hundred and thirty, at least, in the present House of Commons. No one can persuade us that on such a subject, and considering that it was broached in Parliament for the first time, this result may not be hailed as a signal success. No! we forget. It was not the first time. Mr. Sharman Crawford moved it as an amendment on the Maynooth Endowment scheme in 1845, just eleven years ago; and it then had the support of two votes in addition to the two tellers! The width of the interval in Parliamentary votes is, perhaps, the best measure of our gain.

Of the impression made upon the public out of doors, our readers will be able to form a tolerably accurate judgment from the comments upon the debate made by the newspaper press, of which we have given some account below. In regard to the view taken of the matter by the House itself, we are able to state, with the utmost confidence, that the Voluntaries are regarded by both sides as having successfully established a serious advance of their position. It has naturally fallen to our lot to hear many expressions of individual opinion, and we must say that hitherto we have found them all tending the same way—and that way, certainly, has not pointed to failure. If Mr. Miall had not introduced a sketch of the plan by which he proposed to secularise the revenues of the Irish Church—above all, if he had refrained from hinting at the modes in which he would dispose of the property—he would have had from twenty to thirty additional votes—for the principle of impartial disendowment several members were prepared to give in their adhesion, who withheld their votes lest they should sanction details they could not approve. Of course the member for Rochdale had what seemed to him sufficient reason for taking the course he did; and we may say, that those reasons had almost exclusive reference to what seemed to be requisite for the satisfaction of the most earnest supporters of the movement out of doors. But now that the entire aim of that movement has been placed before Parliament, and nothing has been concealed, nothing glossed over, nothing held back, it will be unnecessary, as it would also be impolitic, to reproduce schemes no one feature of which can be looked upon as essential to the policy of impartial disendowment. Next session, therefore, we may anticipate a considerable accession to the minority.

We have exhausted our space without having touched the principal object we had in view when we commenced this article—viz., to exhibit the shadows as well as the lights of this event, so that the judgment formed on it be sober and practical. We must throw this part of our duty over to next week. Meanwhile, we take leave to remark that the result, which will no doubt do so much to breathe fresh hope into the bosoms of our friends, was no happy casualty. It is the outcome of real, earnest, continuous, but unobserved preparation. Much is due to the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberation Society—much also to the quiet system of tactics which has been pursued by Voluntaries in the House. We have not been taken by surprise. We have, on the contrary, only realised expectations which we had based upon previous knowledge. Nothing that could be foreseen and provided for was left to chance. It was felt on all hands that the future of our movement was staked upon success; and, hence, every effort was made, and every sacrifice cheerfully submitted to, in order to insure it. The day has at last arrived to prove the worth of a Parliamentary policy which, perhaps, nothing but the confidence and patience of faith could appreciate—and we apprehend that many will now understand the object of tactics which for some time past they have watched with misgiving. *Finis coronat opus.*

THE PRESS AND THE IRISH ENDOWMENT QUESTION.

The question raised by the honourable member for Rochdale, yesterday week, has been pretty generally discussed by the leading organs of the press, both metropolitan and provincial, from every possible point of view, as will be seen from the subjoined extracts. The *Times* has had two articles on the question—one on Thursday, the other on Saturday. The first opens with pointing out that no one speaker had a good word to say for the Irish Church:—

But nobody could speak an affectionate or enthusiastic word for it. There was nothing in its history to appeal to—no great work to point to. Nobody could say that it had diminished Romanism, or done any remarkable service of any kind. . . . Everybody felt, in short, that the Irish Establishment was an anomaly in theory, as representing so small a part of the population, and had been a feeble, an ineffective, and a corrupt institution in practice. All expression of strong feeling in this debate

was on the side of the assailants of the Irish Establishment, and not on the side of its defenders; and when Mr. Miall appealed to "a clear distinction between Protestantism as a spiritual principle and Protestantism as a political institution, and did not think that the House believed that spiritual Protestantism resided in wealth unjustly gained or in favour improperly bestowed," he expressed a higher and nobler sentiment on his own side of the question than any which was expressed throughout the whole debate on the other. When, too, he denounced the injustice and tyranny, the selfishness, the jobbing that had characterised Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, the House felt that facts were on his side, and that he had a right to speak with force and indignation.

How then was it, asks the *Times*, that the Irish Establishment came out so well in the vote? Because of the extreme nature of the proposal, and because it is difficult to believe that a complete overthrow of the Irish would not be used, and with effect, as a precedent for the overthrow of the English.

The House, then, while it sympathised with Mr. Miall's facts, did not go along with his or his school's theories. We are practical people, and our bias, moreover, is in favour of existing rights and institutions. We do not like wholesale confiscation, total overthrows, or volcanic disturbances of any kind.

Another reason is the great practical difficulties of dealing with the question—"general national considerations"—so that a rash and hasty treatment of the question might produce consequences on which we did not at first calculate—consequences extending from Ireland to ourselves." The *Times* congratulates Mr. Spooner and his party on this first result of his anti-Maynooth victory.

It appears from this debate how this victory has worked, and how it will work. The principal advantage it has given has been to the opponents of the Irish Church Establishment. Mr. Miall "looked upon the disendowment of Maynooth as a measure which ought to be carried but it was one which could not safely be carried alone." "Take away," says Mr. Haddfield, "these grants to Maynooth and to Irish Presbyterianism, and the Church of Ireland must fall." Was there ever an apter illustration of the effect of giving certain people plenty of rope? Let Mr. Spooner and his party have their own way about the Maynooth grant, and the Irish Church has immediately an argument of tremendous strength against her. The compact is unsettled, and the equilibrium can only be restored by one measure. The compensation for Maynooth is the destruction of the Irish Establishment.

This aspect of the question is more fully dwelt upon in the second article, and Mr. Spooner and his friends warned that they cannot play with the Maynooth Endowment as with a single isolated question, affecting a particular Romanist seminary, and there stop. "The debate on Mr. Miall's motion should open his eyes. How is the Maynooth grant there characterised, and in what light is it regarded? It is expressly and without the smallest doubt or hesitation regarded in the light of a fulcrum for support of the Irish Church Establishment."

"If Maynooth is disendowed," says Mr. Miall, "leaving other endowments entirely untouched, what will become of the boasted tranquillity of Ireland?" Mr. Miall thus hails Mr. Spooner as his ally, and a most powerful and effective one, in his scheme against the Irish Church: "He based his chief justification on the fact that our Irish ecclesiastical arrangements were in imminent danger from another quarter. The hon. member for North Warwickshire had obtained leave to bring in a bill for the disendowment of Maynooth." Mr. W. J. Fox ranks "the disendowment of Maynooth among the various means which had been taken to prop up the Irish Establishment." What does Mr. Spooner say to being hailed as an ally by the very men whose Irish policy he abominates? Is he entirely comfortable at seeing his strongest opponents think exactly as he does about Maynooth? Is it not a call to reconsider a measure when we find it all at once eagerly adopted by our opponents as the very best for their own purposes? Surely the debate on Mr. Miall's motion ought to open the eyes of Mr. Spooner and his friends. If nothing else will convince them, the hearty concurrence of their most vehement political foes ought to do so.

The *Morning Advertiser*, writing from an anti-Maynooth point of view, says:—

The references that were made on Tuesday to Maynooth in connexion with the subject of the Irish Church, are little to be commended in respect to taste, judgment, or logic. They are very distinct questions, and each rests upon its own basis. The Union would long ago have answered one of its main objects of making Ireland a large participant in the prosperity which is enjoyed by Great Britain; but her people were misled by religious bigots and political adventurers, who drew them in thousands from their proper avocations in chase of all sorts of will-o'-wisp and impossibilities. The Union was a solemn compact between two nations to co-operate in all things for their mutual advantage; and since the Irish have cultivated more rational, sober, and industrious pursuits they have experienced the benefits of the Union; and fools indeed will they be, richly deserving of the misery, disorder, and crime, into which they will certainly be plunged again, if they forsake their occupations at any one's bidding or persuasion, in order to strive after such an impossibility as the destruction of the Irish Church and the Union. But the parliamentary endowment of Maynooth is a very different affair. It was a legislative grant on promises which proved to be false and delusive; and for an object, which it is now clear, was never to be obtained.

The *Morning Post*, which seems to regard itself as having a mission to "put down" political Dissenters writes:—

In the recent attack upon the Established Church of Ireland we trace with sufficient clearness the latest move of political dissent. Mr. Miall, in the representa-

tive of a class of persons who attribute all the evils of society to the existence of a Church Establishment. Allied by conviction, birth, connexions, or worldly interest, with the somewhat degenerate children of the extreme Puritans, these self-called advocates of religious liberty feel as bitterly towards the Established Church and the Established Clergy as ever John Knox did towards the most rampant Papists of his day. Their want of success will, we hope, be taken by them as an unmistakable evidence that their doctrines have little hold upon the sympathy of the public, and that if anxious to maintain a reputation for real zeal in the highest welfare of mankind, they must seek it by the positive goodness of that which they set up rather than by the imputed badness of what they strive to pull down. Considered as a party opposition to the Established Church, Dissent may be said to have greatly retrograded within the last few years.

The *Morning Herald* had two articles, both replying to the *Times*. In one of them we find the following:—

In point of fact the debate and the division were both of them in favour of the Irish Church. But the Protestants of England were to be scolded for their dislike of Maynooth, and therefore it was needful to suppose the result to have been disastrous, and to give Mr. Spooner and his friends the credit of it!

The progress, then, which the Church of Ireland has made in these twenty years is great, and it is palpable and undeniable. The desire of the Whigs to pull down that Church in 1835 lost them office. They have too much prudence to steer their vessel upon that rock again.

The *Herald* denies that we have the alternative of indiscriminate endowments or none at all; though of the two it would prefer the latter.

The *Standard*, which has written repeatedly on the subject, says:—

We certainly are not displeased with either the progress or the result of the debate raised by Mr. Miall's motion; and we may add, that the most satisfactory incident of the debate is the reluctant defence of the religious establishments of the empire, which it forced from Lord Palmerston. His lordship was compelled to admit that the Protestant Church of Ireland stands upon precisely the same foundation as the Protestant Church of England.

The *Times* indeed tells us that Mr. Miall's unsuccessful motion is the pendant of Mr. Spooner's successful motion against Maynooth. We have no objection to stand to the illustration, though we cannot see how the two motions are connected. Mr. Spooner's motion was carried in a very full House, and Mr. Miall's motion was rejected by nearly two to one in a tolerably full House. As we have said, however, we do not see any proper connexion between the two questions.

What Christian man can see one-fiftieth part of a farthing for the sayings of Messrs. Haddfield and Miall, outvoted as they were by a majority of nearly two to one? The adhesion of the *Times* to the views of these gentlemen is the reverse of encouraging; from Queen Caroline to Lord Aberdeen the clients of the *Times* have universally proved unlucky in the end, and so it will be with the present pro-Papist grudge of that journal.

The *Star* writes:—

To many the discussion in Parliament of such a subject as the disendowment of all seats in Ireland will appear like the first pre-shadowing of the fulfilment of Lord Stanley's prophecy, "that voluntarism, whether we like it or not, will be the creed of the next generation."

It will be readily acknowledged that, as counsel for Voluntarism, no advocate can be better up in his case than Mr. Miall. While, however, not concealing his opinion on the general question, he yet kept closely to the local aspect of it; nor can it be denied that Voluntarism are wise in making Ireland the Alma of their contest. The grand difference, however, is, that they attack State endowments in their weakest position, though a victory there would, as all the opponents plainly saw, open the way to the siege of the more formidable fortress on this side St. George's Channel. It was clear in the debate that the Irish Church could offer no defence on its own merits. No argument was advanced in its favour which will bear the light of the present day, except that the Irish Church is a buttress of the English Church, because no sooner would it be disendowed than the same arguments would be employed against the English Church.

The *Telegraph*, one of the penny dailies, says:—

Mr. Miall, though in his opening speech there was nothing original nor rising to an eloquent display, stated the case in a lucid and unanswerable manner, and demonstrated clearly that the present temporal condition of the Establishment is a national disgrace, which it has become wholly impossible to defend, even upon the low plea of expediency.

The time has arrived for the abolition of the temporalities of the Established Church in Ireland, which Mr. Miall, with truth, observed, has no existence in the sympathies of the people, but, upon the contrary, has been a sharp thorn in their side, and has for centuries required to be sustained by that physical force which is found necessary to maintain the Papacy at Rome. The arguments of Lord Palmerston—who was guided to express his opinion upon this most important question—were, as regarded one branch of it, correct; but, with reference to another branch, weak, inconclusive, and unsound.

The *Daily News*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Morning Star*, have maintained a rigid silence on the question, and many of the principal weekly London journals entirely ignore it. The *Examiner* has nothing to say; the *Spectator* only a sneering paragraph on the untimeliness of the motion; the *Leader*, in the few lines given to it, says nothing worth quoting; and the *Atlas* thinks it quite plain that an unreformed Parliament will not be able to deal with these questions. The *Press*, the weekly Conservative organ, devotes a leader to "Religious Radicalism," apropos of the Irish ecclesiastical debate, and speaks of the hon. member for Rochdale as personifying "a school of a certain kind which blends together a traditional Puritanism with a philosophy of religious nonconformity, and tries to give substantial strength to the compound by

mingling it with the commercial utilitarianism of our time." Lord Palmerston's "Tory speech" is commended; and after arguing that if the Protestantism of Ireland were thrown down, the whole imperial connexion with the empire would be placed in jeopardy, the writer continues:—

The subject must be considered as a closed one in British politics. It is whispered that the Whigs so consider it; and in point of fact the whole question was decided twenty years since, when the "Appropriation clause" was before the British public. Lord Derby then gallantly told the House of Commons that he would take issue upon the question with the Apostles of Indifferentism. The Conservative party was formed, as much by Lord Derby and his immediate friends and followers, as by Sir Robert Peel. The subject of "appropriation" was discussed and debated before the whole empire from 1834 to 1841. It was decided in favour of Protestantism, of fixed institutions, and of strict adherence to the Act of Union; and we cannot have it reopened for the purpose of embittering friends, and arraying our Irish fellow-subjects against each other.

The *Christian Times*, amid some critical remarks, observes that after all Mr. Miall's speech met with no reply. In a subsequent article on the Irish Church our contemporary says:—

Mr. Miall's motion is a sign of the times. It inaugurates a new system of tactics in the Voluntary agitation. Hitherto we have had mere skirmishes, or attacks upon outposts; we have now witnessed the first—assuredly it will not be the last—charge upon the main body of Establishment defences. The attack was skillfully directed against the weakest part of the line, and the advantage was shown in the feebleness with which it was defended. Mr. Miall had the argument all his own way.

After showing how the Irish Establishment has proved a failure, so far as its religious objects are concerned, though "new life has" lately "been infused into all her organisation," the *Christian Times* concludes:—

We have assumed that the motion of Mr. Miall will ultimately be carried. We think no thoughtful observer of the temper and tendencies of the times can come to any other conclusion. No statesman can construct a defence for it—no Churchman can point without blushing to its fruits. And the new ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland which the age is shaping will render this result still more imperative. It is now clear to all men that Maynooth must fall. The nation cannot be involved much longer in the sin of supporting and teaching error. But, on the other hand, there is an obvious injustice, which revolts every Christian mind in depriving the majority of the people of a small endowment while you continue the larger to the minority. We know and cordially accept the proposition that the Irish Establishment teaches the truth while Maynooth propagates error. But the virtues are inseparable. Truth cannot be severed from justice, nor can it make its way except when winged by love. The disendowment of Maynooth will effect nothing unless we can satisfy the Romanists that it is accomplished from a calm sense of duty—not in the insolent spirit of domination. There will be no end to religious discord; there will be no progress for truth; there will be no triumph of religion, pure and undefiled, while we allow the feeling of injustice to rankle in the hearts of the Irish people—a feeling that will be embittered in a tenfold degree if we take away their endowment and retain our own.

The *Empire* takes a very encouraging view of the debate, and considers the issue "a cause for exultation on the part of every Nonconformist."

Only let the religious liberation party in the House of Commons number 100 staunch and uncompromising adherents, and no Ministry can remain, for any length of time, uninfluenced by their policy.

The *Scotsman* (lately transferred from Dublin to London), and the only thorough-going champion of true Orange principle we know of, devotes some five articles to Mr. Miall, with the amiable intention, no doubt, of annihilating him at one blow. Our contemporary, however, is less distrustful than Mr. Newdegate; for he is willing to allow that the honourable member for Rochdale is sincere, and chivalrously says:—

We do not think that Mr. Miall is a knave in the employ of the Jesuits; he is simply an ill-taught and ignorant man, upon the working of whose prejudices and malignity they look with complacency, knowing that it is operating for their purposes.

Still the Protestant "game" on the occasion "was very defectively played," quoth the *Scotsman*. "Our faithful representatives are excellent men, but they neglect the use of those means which are within their reach for impressing either the Legislature or the people at large." Waxing warmer as he proceeds, the writer, when he reaches the third column, and talks of the "insufficiency of the trial of the State Church principle in Ireland," is able to throw off after the following fashion:—

By God's blessing, the issue of Mr. Miall's attempt at robbery will be the invigoration of the State Church principle for the eradication of Popery, the absorption of Dissent, the promotion of the best interests of the common weal, &c., &c.

In the succeeding article the question of "To whom belongs Church Property?" is argued in a fit of moderation, which is completely atoned for when the fervid Hibernian pen comes to discourse of "the representative of Rochdale." Our contemporary opens on this subject after the following terrible fashion:—

We can state, on reliable grounds, that Mr. Miall's unprincipled and iniquitous attempt at the spoliation

of the sacred property of the Irish Church, has evoked a spirit of determined and righteous indignation in the hearts of the true-hearted Protestant Conservatives of Rochdale.

They now ask, How long is Rochdale, noted for its wealth, intelligence, and public spirit, to be represented by a man who, under the cloak of a zeal for religion, has entered into an unholy alliance with the Popish faction in the House of Commons, induced them to commit deliberate perjury, and thus second him in his unrighteous efforts for a flagrant breach of national faith.

Churchmen are invited to unite, forget their differences, shake hands and "circulate" their testimony "by such papers as the *London Sentinel*." Bravo! There are yet three more articles, but we will spare our readers more than the titles. "How Public Opinion operates in Church Questions;" "Mr. Miall's Spoilation Scheme for the Irish Church;" "Religious Equality;" and the following extract:—

Disendow the Church of England, disassociate the State from it, and concede religious equality, and what will the consequence be? A slight consideration will show. Religious equality involves a title on the part of all sects equally to acquire property—as do missionary societies, Bible, Tract, Scripture-readers' societies—well, how long will it take the Church of Rome to gather from the seal of Popish "willinghood" throughout Europe endowments that shall render it wealthy, powerful, and dominant in England? Why, the contributions of the world have enabled it, in less than a *lustrium*, to establish in Ireland a great University which rivals the Establishment founded by Elizabeth herself, aggrandised as it is by the accumulations of 300 years! A precisely similar operation would enable it to endow a branch of the Church of Rome settled here, so that whatever superiority endowment affords that branch would possess. We will not allow ourselves to call Mr. Miall a Jesuit, but assuredly he plays the game of the Church of Rome infinitely better than if he were one. The realisation of his views would establish Popery in the United Kingdom, subvert the Constitution, annihilate liberty, and render England out and out a dependant on France.

The *Johs Bull*, with which is now united the *Britannia*, is dissatisfied with the way the motion was met:—

In former days, when the country really had a Government—which is more than can be predicated of it at present—a motion for the confiscation of the temporalities of the Established Church in one of the three kingdoms, brought forward by "an independent member," would at once have been met as it deserved to be, by decided opposition at the hands of the Minister in whose department the question lay. But no such honourable and manly course could be expected from such an apology for a Government as that of which Viscount Palmerston is at once the presiding genius and the spokesman. The Irish Secretary, whose business it was to bear the brunt of the attack, having talked himself into office by a succession of noisy brawls against Church Establishments in general, and against the Irish Church in particular, was, in deference to his antecedents, "mum," and even his chief thought it more prudent to wait for Mr. Hayter's retort of the probable odds in the lobby, before he committed himself to the exceedingly statesman-like proposition that religious establishments are, except in the anomalous case of the Medet Republic across the Atlantic, an incident of civilisation, and that it will not exactly do to count noses, and renege their creeds and temporalities according to Cocker, once in every five years.

The *Edinburgh Scotsman*, in a lengthened article, which is a continuous series of strictures on the motion, accuses Mr. Miall of cliquism and narrow views, because he did not propose that the funds which might accrue from the secularisation of Irish Church property, should be devoted to the promotion of public education. The *Edinburgh News* gives a sketch of the debate from the pen of its London correspondent, who speaks of it as having been "conducted in a tone of wonderful good temper and good taste."

Of course, the votes were dead against the motion, but ninety-three votes is a large number to count in the House of Commons in favour of what, to it, may be called a new principle. Beckoning the pairs, there are 119 actual supporters of Voluntaryism in the House—a fact that may well elate its supporters, and stimulate them to increased exertions.

The *Banner of Ulster*, the organ of the Ulster Presbyterians, treats the question after its own fashion. Amongst other absurdities it has discovered that, "Like all extreme Voluntaryists," Mr. Miall appears to put implicit confidence in the power of money, and to think that spoliation is justified the moment it can be shown to be at once practicable and profitable." The article closes in the following strain:—

The debate, though satisfactory in its results, indicates a degree both of apathy and ignorance in regard to a most important branch of ecclesiastical polity. The danger to religious endowments lies not so much in the numbers or talents of their opponents as in the views, partly lax and partly extravagant, entertained by their real or pretended friends. We have no idea of defending endowments on such low grounds as virtually represent it to be a matter of indifference whether the thing endowed be truth or error, sound doctrine or damnable heresy. If the State is so blind as to be unable to make a choice between these opposites, the less she interferes with religion the better. On the other hand, we have just as little idea of adopting the transcendentalism of Mr. Napier, and maintaining that the property of any Established Church is so irrevocably vested, that the alienation of it, in whole or in part, would amount to a kind of sacrilege. In point of fact, the very parties who would now plead inalienability become possessors by virtue of a great act of alienation. Admitting that, in that case, the forfeiture was just, how can we deny that on the recurrence of analogous abuse, it might justly be repeated? In short, every Established Church holds its

property, not in absolute fee, but simply as a trust. So long as this trust is faithfully discharged, the confiscation of the property would be not only impolitic, but impious; the moment it ceases to be discharged, the Church becomes an unfaithful steward, and receives no more than her deserts on being deprived of her stewardship.

The *Record* complacently compares the division on the Appropriation Clause with that on the recent motion.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The fact is, that the present ecclesiastical system of Ireland is based upon compromise, and upon that alone. We tried terrorism, and that could not extinguish Roman Catholicism—then we experimented with that modified form of persecution which, while it granted to one religion large revenues, withheld the least assistance from the other;—and now, whilst still leaving the possessions of the Established Church untouched, we attempt to make things comfortable by giving a sop to the Roman Catholics in the shape of a grant to Maynooth, and a crumb to the Presbyterians in the form of a *Regium Donum*, and a grant for the professorships of the Belfast College. Thus, the State has in its pay three distinct forms of religious belief—Roman Catholicism, Church of Englandism, and Unitarianism, all diametrically opposed, and each one counting the other two as heretical, in the fullest and deepest meaning of that word. We need hardly say that this is grossly inconsistent, unless indeed religion be regarded as a mere engine of the State, equally useful and worthy of support whatever form it may assume. We can see no reason why the principle should not be further extended, and why Brahminism and Mohammedanism should not be endowed in India. Mr. Spooner, we are quite sure, would have as much hope of the salvation of a follower of Vishnu as of that of a disciple of Socinus, while Dr. Cullen would hardly think that a Mohammedan stood in a worse position than Mr. Spooner.

But as an engine of state-craft we are unable to see what advantage the present system of endowments has worked in Ireland. The Roman Catholic is not a whit more reconciled to seeing the globe and the tithes in the hands of the Protestant rector, because a few thousands are doled out annually for the support of Maynooth. The Evangelical Churchman deplores the national sin of upholding a Popish seminary and a Unitarian academy. The Presbyterian, if, indeed, Mr. Kirk correctly interprets his sentiments, is the only person satisfied by the present arrangement, and so long as he may have his *Regium Donum*, will gladly give his voice for the endowment of the Established Church of Ireland and the seminary at Maynooth. It is clear, however, that the Churchmen will not cease to agitate for the disendowment of Roman Catholicism, because he feels it to be error, and that on the other hand, the Irish Roman Catholic cannot away with the endowment of the Protestant Church in his country, not merely because that Church is, in his view, heretical, but because it is a crying injustice. Thus state-aid to religion in Ireland is the source of continual annoyance and irritation, even to its friends, and most embarrassing to Government, which is utterly unable to satisfy either of the two great religious parties into which that country is divided. We believe that the only cure for the evil is to be found in altogether withdrawing the bone of contention and leaving every form of religion in Ireland to the resources which it may be able to derive from its own unassisted energies.

(From the *Western Times*.)

In the House of Commons, Mr. Miall made an able speech against the Irish Established Church, and met with no opponent to answer him till he came to the division, when he was overcome by the argument of numbers. The Irish Church is generally considered to be doomed as a State establishment; but we are quite sure that it would flourish on the voluntary principle.

(From the *Leicester Mercury*.)

Mr. Miall, in a speech of singular power, eloquence, and ability, has demonstrated to Parliament the absurdity and injustice involved in that standing contradiction to the first principles of Christianity, as well as of common equity and common sense—the ecclesiastical Establishment of Ireland—and, although defeated in his motion for a better appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Church, has shown the imperative necessity for some such a reform in a manner which defies contradiction, and is utterly beyond the chances of defeat. We have given the arguments of the honourable member for Rochdale at length in another part of our impression, and leave them without comment to the candid consideration of our readers of all denominations. To read in this instance must be to be convinced.

(From the *Bristol Advertiser*.)

None can disguise from themselves, that what is called the Anti-State-Church party, in Parliament, are the most compact, prudent, and diligent "school" in the House; and, with a wisdom which cannot be too much commended, they usually take care to separate their propositions from the religious aspects in which bigotry and even conscientious earnestness too often invest them. Thus, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Edward Miall, the member for Rochdale, brought forward his long-promised motion on the Irish Church. In his own mind, and in the minds of those who, in the House and out of it, most cordially supported him, this motion was the outcome of a philosophy of national life which we think partial and crude; but, because it was argued as a practical question, without reference to abstract Anti-State-Church theories, it gained a reception so influential that we may look forward to its speedy settlement with considerable certainty. Mr. Miall's address was clear, calm, and powerful. He was listened to with respectful attention, and frequently commanded the applause

of the House. Personally, therefore, he has gained a success on which he may be fairly congratulated. . . . Many who do not agree with Mr. Miall's philosophy will support his practical propositions as the only chance of escaping from the everlasting annoyance and humiliation of politico-ecclesiastical strife.

(From the *Scottish Press*.)

The feeling, or the fear of constituencies, was even more shown by the number of absentees from a vote, which had been long anticipated and took nobody by surprise, than by the numbers who went into the lobbies.

Take, for example, Scotland, with which we are best acquainted—if regard be had to numbers, Mr. Miall's motion was carried by eleven to nine—the nine, if we deduct members of the Government, reduced to seven. The two great city constituencies—Edinburgh and Glasgow—voted with the member for Rochdale. But eleven and nine make only twenty—where were the other thirty-three representatives? The Lord-Advocate, Lord Drumlanrig, and Lord Ekeho, all connected with Government, were absent—so were many Ministerialists, in whose ears the crack of Mr. Hayter's whip sounds as does the lash of a Kentucky driver. We will not name them in this connexion, but an almanac is of easy reference. Well, then, eleven Scotch members proposed to nine to overhaul the entire ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, with what intent was not left to conjecture—and, embracing the British Legislature, ninety-three representatives made the same proposal to 162.

The discussion not only elicited from Lord Palmerston an admission that the adoption of the Voluntary principle was involved in the discussion—but the admission of a fact often controverted and denied, that "undoubtedly the property of a Church belonged to the State, and the State, represented by its proper organ, the Legislature, had a right to deal with that property as the circumstances of the times might require." This clears the stage for action, and at once puts out of court those wranglers for the Divine right of the Church to "its proper revenues," who seek to create a diversion in its favour by denying the State access to its own territory.

The question was ably and adroitly opened and argued by Mr. Miall. His speech was calm, lucid, and logical. He at once put down the cry that in attacking the Church he was destroying religion. "I do not propose," he said, "to interfere in the slightest degree with either the doctrine, discipline, worship, or government of the Irish Church; I wish to deal only with the temporalities." A fight begun is a battle gained, says the proverb. The fight has been begun—right bravely begun—and the controversy cannot rest. In the words of Galileo—"it moves, it moves!"

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Two remarks cannot fail to be suggested on reviewing this debate and the division which closed it. In the first place, it is evident that any onslaught which may be made upon Maynooth can render but very trifling aid in an attack upon the Irish Church. The adherents of Mr. Spooner will thankfully accept the assistance of Mr. Miall and his friends in their designs against the parliamentary grant to the Roman Catholic priesthood, without feeling themselves laid under the slightest obligation, on the score of consistency, to promote the views of Mr. Miall. . . . If Protestants really wish to Protestantise Ireland, they must cease to tax the property of Ireland for their own exclusive benefit. They must be politically just before they can hope to gain success by their spiritual generosity. In the next place, it behoves our legislators to look at the question of the Irish Church on the broadest grounds of national policy. Ireland is quiet now, but the lull cannot last for ever. A system which taxes three men in order to maintain the religion of the fourth, is too grossly immoral to be permanent; and it would surely be far wiser to make a just concession in times of peace, than to postpone it till an impetuous agitation deprives it of all pretence to magnanimity.

(From the *Hants Independent*.)

The most remarkable circumstance attending the debate was the seriousness with which the subject was discussed, the boldness with which the broad principles of the Voluntary party were enunciated, and the calmness with which they were received. . . . The great body of the [Irish] people continue to profess the same creed that they did 300 years ago—having nothing in common with the wealthy minority, who look upon them as aliens in blood, in language, and religion. This is the state of things that Mr. Miall proposes to place upon a more just and satisfactory footing, and he will find in the anti-Maynooth crusaders most excellent coadjutors. They are fast preparing the way for placing the various religious bodies in Ireland upon an equal footing, and that is precisely what is wanted to establish peace and contentment on a durable basis in that country. No one in the late debate said much in favour of the ecclesiastical excrement assailed, and it is evidently rather tolerated by its supporters as a sort of State necessity, than venerated as an institution worthy of esteem or reverence.

(From the *Carlisle Journal*.)

The great plea, apart from abstract principle, on which this question is now mooted, is the mode in which the House of Commons has dealt with the Maynooth question. Mr. Spooner's resolution was carried by a majority. Mr. Miall, on the ground of religious freedom, had grounds for demanding a like decision in respect to all ecclesiastical grants and endowments in that country. His logical speech seems to have produced an impression in Parliament, though it did not obtain a majority. But that 93 members, or (including pairs) 130, should

be found supporting a motion that for the first time propounded a plan for adopting the Voluntary principle without exception or favour, is a sign of the times that statesmen cannot ignore, and a symptom of that changing feeling which has for the last few years been manifest in reference to our entire ecclesiastical policy. Mr. Miall has launched the Voluntary question in Parliament, but will no doubt have to go through a severe campaign, ere he makes decided progress with the work to which he has devoted his energies.

(From the *Newcastle Guardian*.)

Every one who really wishes to see the Irish Church question treated intelligently and fairly, will feel satisfied that this object is materially aided by such a discussion as that of Tuesday evening, in which it is only doing justice to Mr. Miall to say that he displayed great calmness and moderation, as well as intelligence, giving due attention to the various points on which the question turns.

If we had not too many opportunities of observing how party excitement confuses the vision, we should be unable to account for the strange misapprehension of Mr. Newdegate that Mr. Miall would have no objection that the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland should be endowed and receive its funds from the property taken away from the Church of England, and that Mr. Miall's motion was "an attack on the Church of Ireland in favour of Popery." No one who takes the trouble to dip into a newspaper once a week needs to be informed that the sympathies of Mr. Miall and the Voluntaries are not given to Roman Catholicism, and that the last thing of which they need to be suspected is a wish to enrich that creed with the spoils taken from another. . . . If this question is to be decided by argument, and nothing more powerful can be said than Lord Palmerston has uttered, we shall be prepared before many more sessions have passed, to witness the triumph of the Voluntary principle in Ireland.

(From the *Bucks Advertiser*.)

On Tuesday night, Mr. Miall's long-pending motion on the Irish Church came on. He seems to have made a marked impression, and the number of votes he commanded (118, including pairs) must have created some surprise. As a matter of course, the House refused the committee Mr. Miall asked for, but the discussion will do good. At its close the House adjourned until Friday.

(From the *Wakefield Express*.)

Mr. Miall deserves the thanks of every lover of civil and religious liberty for this attempt to abate the great wrong of Ireland—a Church founded by Roman Catholics, robbed from them by Protestants, and since then propped on bayonets and cemented by the blood of thousands.

(From the *Huddersfield Examiner*.)

If it be well that the Irish Church should exist as at present, let its friends say so, but it will not be sufficient for its opponents to be told it was thought perfect once, and that our great grandfathers had a vast respect for it. Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that such questions should be discussed, as they were calculated, in his opinion, to breed strife and contention. He admitted that if the general principle laid down by Mr. Miall were a true one, it ought to be applied in England as well as Ireland, and thus it would be impossible to have a Church Establishment at all. This is true enough, and we are glad his lordship perceives it. The House, having this fact before it, on proceeding to a division, showed itself more in favour of the motion than might have been expected, 93 voting for it, and 163 against it, giving a majority of but 70 against the motion. Besides those who actually voted, twenty-six members also paired in its favour, so that about 120 members of the House of Commons are in favour of a separation of Church and State in Ireland. That cause of willingness never stood better in the House of Commons than now, and its advocates may well be thankful for the encouraging progress that has been made during the last few years. Cheered by the success of their past labour, they will doubtless continue to show that they have "learnt to labour and to wait."

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

That Parliament should be disposed to secularise the property of that vast ecclesiastical corporation in Ireland, the Protestant Establishment, though heretofore described by Mr. Macaulay as the greatest scandal in Christendom, and withdraw existing grants from Catholics, Presbyterians, and other sects, was scarcely to be expected. But it is an immense advantage to put the true principles of religious equality before the country, and to have made a first step in the direction of "impartial disendowment." . . . Though the motion was rejected by 163 to 93, the largeness of the minority on the first occasion of raising so large and important a question, is an encouragement to the friends of religious equality who desire to see religion entirely emancipated from state support and control.

(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

The motion of Mr. Miall on the Church temporalities of Ireland, having disendowment for its object, won ninety-three votes on Tuesday night, in a House numbering no more than 256 members. So encouraging a result must animate the honourable member for Rochdale to persevering exertion.

(From the *Freeman*.)

Last night came on the great debate, on the temporalities of the Irish Church. Our readers have anticipated the motion, which was to have been introduced some time since by Mr. Miall, but was unavoidably deferred till now. The brief report of the debate our space enables us to furnish, will be read with equal

satisfaction and surprise. Never before did the halls of Westminster echo to such words as were last night uttered. Truly said Lord Palmerston, "It is the Establishment principle which is the object of attack." And there were not less than ninety-three members who dared to join in it.

(From the London Correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*.)

It was noticed that Lord Palmerston spoke for himself, not for the Government, and that the drift of his arguments did not by any means leave the impression that he would refrain, at some future time, from dealing with the Irish Church question should circumstances require. . . . From all I can learn, all parties, both those who sympathise with and those who oppose Mr. Miall's Irish policy, are surprised at the important position it has secured, and feel that a serious campaign has now commenced against the very principle of State endowments.

(From the London Correspondent of the *Norfolk News*.)

Mr. Miall's lucid arrangement and pungent style took very favourably, especially with the Irish members. Some of his more graphic passages or epigrammatic sentences evoked vociferous cries of "Hear, hear." Nor was his argument inferior to his rhetoric. . . . To obtain for the first practical Anti-State-Church motion ever introduced into the House a fair debate, and, including pairs, 113 votes, was a moral triumph as gratifying as unexpected; the more so as three pledged powerful auxiliaries—Cobden, Bright, and Roebuck—were unavoidably absent.

(From the *Church and State Gazette*.)

Mr. Miall has achieved a defeat; we trust he has also learned a lesson. A majority of seventy is no slight evidence of the futility of the aims which have been so longingly cherished by the Voluntaries. They have been preparing for this attack for some months past; and, from the tone of their weekly organ, it is very evident that they anticipated anything but the crushing defeat of Tuesday. We hope at the same time that this attempt to despoil the Church of her revenues will open the eyes of those Churchmen who are supporting the Church-rate Abolition Bill, under the impression that it is instigated simply by a desire to remove the difficulties of the "conscientious Dissenter." Both the bill and the motion are but a part of an organised system of operations against the Church.

(From the *British Banner*.)

The division on the whole is satisfactory, greatly beyond what there was reason to anticipate, and the discussion cannot fail to be highly serviceable.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*.)

The views which are expressed in the extract we have quoted are exactly those for which we have been contending for years, and although the opponents of Lord Palmerston's Government endeavoured on the occasion in question to make "political capital" out of the discussion, by evoking religious acrimony, the damage done to the unfortunate Irish Protestant Church was not the less marked. That Church found no defenders, hardly an apologist in the debate, and the only member who could afford to say a good word in its favour was the redoubtable Mr. Newdegate, a gentleman whose defence would ruin any cause, however good. Lord Palmerston, like a practised tactician, which he is, fenced with the question in the spirit of "an artful dodger," and, without strengthening Mr. Miall, took especial care to kick unceremoniously his opponents on the opposite bench. If the speeches of such of the Conservative members as appeared in this debate be analysed, it will be seen that while these gentlemen are anxious to make the Maynooth Endowment a hustings cry, they shrink from the inevitable consequences of success. It is in the way of exposing the rank hypocrisy of a large section of the Tory party that debates like this will do good; for these politicians are thoroughly convinced that when Maynooth is left to the voluntary support of the Irish people the fate of the State Church across there is sealed.

THE SUNDAY BAND QUESTION.

A correspondence has taken place between "the committee for the public demonstration in favour of the Sunday bands" and Sir George Grey, in reference to the playing of music in the parks on Sundays. Sir G. Grey directed a letter to be sent to the committee, which referred to a notice that there would be a public demonstration in favour of public bands on Sunday next in Hyde-park, at four o'clock, and stated, that "although Her Majesty's Government have no desire to interfere in any way with the free expression of opinion on this question on the part of the inhabitants of the metropolis," yet that the Royal parks were open for the enjoyment and recreation of the public under certain conditions, and that assemblages of the people to hear speeches or to pass resolutions were wholly inconsistent with the objects for which the parks had been made accessible to the people. The letter then intimates that the police and park-keepers would, if necessary, prevent any such meeting, expressing a hope, however, that no such meeting would be attempted. To this letter an answer was sent by the committee to Sir G. Grey, signed by Mr. Pratt, the secretary, stating that the committee would use their best endeavours to prevent any such demonstration in Hyde-park, "but that bands will play (weather permitting) in the Regent's-park and in the Victoria-park on Sunday next and on each following Sunday during the summer, from four to six o'clock."

On Sunday afternoon, says the *Daily News*, a band of thirty performers, conducted by Mr. F. Pierce, played in the Regent's-park from four to six o'clock P.M. From 30,000 to 40,000 people

were present, among whom were Sir John Shelley, M.P. Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., Sir H. Halford M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., &c. The greatest order and decorum prevailed, and the band upon their arrival and departure were greeted with loud and general cheers. It appears that, although the Government refused to countenance the performance of military bands in the parks on Sunday afternoons, intimation was given to Sir John Shelley, Sir Joshua Walsley, and other supporters of the movement, that if the people chose to have private bands of their own in the Regent's and Victoria-parks on Sunday afternoons they would not be interfered with. During the week workmen had been employed, under the direction of Sir B. Hall, as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and with the sanction of the Government, in re-erecting the stages, in order that military bands might play in Victoria-park on Wednesday, and in the Regent's-park on Friday afternoons, and we have authority for stating that Sir John Shelley took upon himself the responsibility of directing that the "People's Band" should avail themselves of the advantages of the stages already erected in both parks on Sunday afternoon. The public promenade in Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens assumed its ordinary appearance on a Sunday. There was no attempt at music by a private band, as on the previous Sunday, nor any disturbance whatever.

In Leeds, a band played again on Sunday, on Woodhouse Moor, and it appears that the Rev. Dr. Hook, the vicar, has preached a sermon favourable to such recreations on Sunday. The *Leeds Mercury* says that a protest against these performances has been signed by thirty-eight clergymen, and that they have had a considerable effect on the Sunday-school attendance in the town. The *Leeds Times* says that the example of that town is likely to find imitators elsewhere. "Already notes of preparation are being sounded in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Sheffield, Huddersfield, and other large and influential centres of population. From the latter town, an influential gentleman, last Sunday, came all the way to Woodhouse Moor to attend the Sunday band, and was so well satisfied with the proceedings, that he returned home fully resolved that the experiment should be tried without delay in Huddersfield."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—LEGAL DECISION.—On Tuesday, the Court of Session in Scotland gave judgment in the case of "Fenton v. Livingstone," which had been the subject of so much legal controversy both in England and Scotland, with regard to the legitimacy of the offspring of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, according to English and Scotch law respectively. On the 15th January last, the Lord Ordinary, in the Outer House, passed an interlocutor sustaining the claim of Alexander Livingstone, who is alleged to have been born in the connexion referred to, as the legitimate and nearest heir to the late Admiral Sir Thomas Livingstone, of Bedlornie, and his lordship stated in his note various grounds for holding that, according to the true interpretation of the law of Scotland, marriage with a deceased wife's sister was not unlawful to the effect of rendering the offspring of the connexion necessarily illegitimate. The decision was reclaimed to the First Division of the Inner House, before which the case was heard before the rising for the spring vacation. The Lord President, in pronouncing the decision of the Court, affirming the interlocutor of Lord Ardmillan, said that in his opinion, the answer of the law of Scotland to this appeal was that it recognised the status of legitimacy which belonged to Alexander Livingstone.

THE FREE CHURCH GENERAL ASSEMBLY which has just concluded its session in Edinburgh has not been without its differences. There has been a feud of long standing respecting the proper mode of distributing the Sustentation Fund. This is now compromised by the appointment of a committee, consisting of twelve gentlemen—six from each side—with an intelligent layman at their head, who is not committed to either opinion. To them it has been remitted to inquire into the subject in all its bearings; both parties having come under an honourable understanding to abide by their decision. In the midst of the contentions which the question has called forth, it is gratifying to find that the Sustentation Fund itself has increased by the sum of 7,000*l.*, and that there will be afforded to each of 700 ministers 140*l.* for the ensuing year. This is a higher sum than the Sustentation Fund has ever yet attained. There is now the prospect of raising each minister's stipend derived from that fund to 150*l.*, which was Dr. Chalmers' maximum. Another quarrel, which threatened at one period to become a very envenomed one, has also been healed. A gentleman in Glasgow has munificently given 40,000*l.* to build and endow a Free Church college in that town. The buildings cannot be ready for a couple of years to come, but nevertheless a majority of the Assembly insisted on proceeding at once to the election of four professors. In a private conference of the Assembly the dispute was compromised. The point at issue was divided, and the majority announced their willingness to be content with the election of half the number, to which the minority consented.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown has written a letter to the *Patriot*, in reference to the part taken by him at the recent meeting of the Union. The following is the greater part of the communication, which will, no doubt, interest many of our readers:—

Amid the confusion of the closing scene of the Tuesday's meeting, I do not wonder that the reporters found it difficult to catch the precise words of the speakers, and the exact result of the brief but stormy discussion

upon the vote of thanks to the editor of the magazines. I think that I gave the best pledge that I sought the peace of the Union, by not pressing any resolution on the subject of the reviews of Mr. Lynch's book. The earnest and repeated cheering which greeted my allusion to it, convinced me, that a very strong expression of opinion might have been elicited, had I pressed the subject on the meeting. But it appears to me, that such matters are always best discussed calmly and with deliberation; and, therefore, I proposed to consider the whole subject of the editorship of our periodicals fully at the autumnal meeting. My words have not been accurately reported. I said, that "the literature of the Union under the editorship of Dr. Campbell, had been for years lowering the tone of thought and spirit in the Congregational Body." That proposition I hold myself prepared to maintain; and further, "that Dr. Campbell does not command the cordial confidence of the Union as its literary representative and organ." There is yet another question which will need to be discussed.—Whether a body constituted like ours, in which the freedom of the individual members is so large a thing, and the official management so small in point of authority and control,—has any business with a literary organ and Editor at all; and whether the funds needed for the support of the infirm and aged in our ministry, might not be raised in a much more straightforward and healthy way.

My attention has been called to some letters in the *British Banner*, the object of which seems to be, to provoke me to enter into a newspaper controversy on the subject. I do not feel at all strongly the temptation to do so; therefore, there is no great merit in my resisting it.

I suppose that the editor approves of the style and spirit of those letters, as he has placed them in his columns; but I frankly confess, that they appear to me to belong to a region with which I desire to limit my acquaintance as much as possible. I cherish the hope, that we may be able to discuss this question as Christian gentlemen. Before my brethren in the Union, I will say what I have to say, and not before the audience of the *Banner*; and I think, that all men of sense and feeling will understand my declining to accept the challenge of those letters.

THE CARLISLE CEMETERY AND THE BISHOP.—With feelings of much satisfaction we direct attention to the report of the last meeting of the Carlisle Burial Board, from which it will be seen that the Bishop of Carlisle has consented to consecrate the cemetery without requiring the erection of a stone fence or any other invidious barrier between the portion of the ground appropriated to the members of the Church of England and that devoted to persons who are not members of that body.—*Carlisle Journal*.

THE CEMETERIES QUESTION.—The Bishop of Durham having refused to sanction the erection of cemetery chapels nearer than forty feet of each other, the Darlington Burial Board has decided to proceed, without the bishop's approval, to build the chapels according to the original design, 16½ feet apart. The Bishops of Ely and Lincoln have sanctioned the same plan in their dioceses.

LAPSE INTO POPERY.—The *Weekly Register* and *Catholic Standard* of Saturday announces that two clergymen of the Establishment have been received into the Roman Catholic Church. The one is the Rev. F. Temple, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and late Principal of the Government Training College at Kneller Hall: the other is a son of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Arnold of Rugby. The same paper also gives particulars of the return and public reception of the Rev. M. Crotty, a priest, who left the Church of Rome thirty years ago.

SCENE IN A CHAPEL.—On Tuesday, a large concourse assembled by public invitation, at the Hill Farm (Mr. Gatwood's), Stambourne, to celebrate the "jubilee" of the Rev. James Spurgeon, who has just attained the 46th year of his ministry in this village, as pastor of the Independent Chapel. Considerable preparations had been made, and there were probably from 1,500 to 2,000 persons present at the services. The public duties were conducted by members of Mr. Spurgeon's family; the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London, being the preacher, assisted by his younger brother (a student) and his father, in leading the devotions of the meeting. Many of the surrounding ministers of Churches, with their congregations, came from great distances to testify their respect for the venerable pastor of Stambourne meeting. The devotional exercises, and the sermons, on the whole, were suitable to the occasion. The collections were liberal, and everything would have passed off comfortably, had not the preacher made a very strong attack upon the Rev. T. Binney's book "On Making the Best of Both Worlds," which he denounced as a specimen of the "new heretical theology." A very painful scene ensued. At the close of the sermon, a minister rose up and protested against Mr. Spurgeon's remarks on Mr. Binney, and a general state of confusion ensued in the congregation. Some clapped, some shouted "Hear, hear." Others cried "Turn him out," &c. The reverend gentleman, however, persisted in defending Mr. B., and explained that the design of Mr. Binney's book was to prove and illustrate the scriptural doctrine, that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." (1 Tim. iv. 8.) He said, "I charge Mr. Spurgeon with having uttered a public falsehood." In reply, Mr. S. denounced the speaker, for "wishing (he said) to gain public notoriety by means of his (Mr. Spurgeon's) popularity." And in his subsequent prayer at the close of this painful scene, he petitioned that the Lord would forgive him for the sin he had committed, and make him sensible of the wrong he had done in not having first gone privately and reproved him, according to the scriptural rule.—*Daily News*.

Mr. Richard Andrews, the well-known coach-builder, of Southampton, was, on Saturday, elected Mayor of that town, in the room of Sampson Payne, Esq., deceased.

Religious Intelligence.

BIRKENHEAD.—On May 27, the services connected with the ordination of the Rev. Frederick S. Williams, late of New College, London, as pastor of the Church now worshipping in the Congregational Chapel, Grange-lane, Birkenhead, took place in the United Presbyterian Church, Grange-road. There was a large and respectable audience, including many members of other religious denominations. This new place of worship has been opened with the object of affording accommodation to the large and increasing population of Oxtan and Claughton, in neither of which townships is there any Nonconformist chapel. It is intended to erect a new and commodious chapel in a situation central for the residents of Claughton, Oxtan, and that side of Birkenhead, a site for which has been already purchased. The introductory devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Professor Griffiths, of Liverpool, and the introductory discourse on the principles and objects of Congregationalism was delivered by the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool. The Rev. James Mann, of Birkenhead, proposed the usual questions, and having inquired if any member of the Church would state the circumstances which had led to Mr. Williams's settlement as its pastor, Mr. A. H. Cowie replied. The usual questions were then proposed by Mr. Mann to Mr. Williams, which having been satisfactorily answered, his father, the Rev. Charles Williams, of London, offered the ordination prayer. The charge—characterised by his usual eloquence and impressiveness—was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris, of New College, London, and the services were concluded by the Rev. N. Wight, of Wavertree. After the morning service, a large number of ministers and other friends sat down to a collation in the school-room underneath the United Presbyterian Chapel. Among the gentlemen present were, the Revs. Dr. Harris, Dr. Raffles, John Kelly, Professor Griffiths, W. Marcus, J. Mann, J. Dewnap, N. Wight, C. Williams, J. Towers, H. E. Thomas, and W. Rees; the Rev. J. Cranbrook, of Liscaid; Rev. James Lloyd, of Milford; and Rev. James Robbie, of Kirkcaldy. The Rev. Dr. Raffles took the chair, and after the usual sentiments of loyalty, tendered the warmest expressions of fraternal confidence and love to the Rev. F. S. Williams. He rejoiced to see him placed over a united people, who appeared disposed to concur with him in every effort to further the Redeemer's kingdom. He had the new minister welcome, and he prayed that God would abundantly bless him, and that there might be a long life of usefulness before him. The Rev. F. S. Williams responded, and expressed his sincere thanks for the kindness which had been shown to him, not only by his own congregation, but by the other ministers and friends in the neighbourhood. He alluded particularly to the warm manner in which he had been received by the Rev. James Mann, of Hamilton-square Chapel, Birkenhead. Dr. Harris, Mr. Kelly, and other ministers having also expressed their warm congratulations and their earnest hopes for the prosperity both of the pastor and people, coffee was served up, after which the company separated previous to the evening services. The Rev. James Towers conducted the introductory devotional services in the evening, after which the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached the sermon to the Church and congregation, taking for his text Matthew v. 47—"What do ye more than others?" The solemn and interesting proceedings of the day terminated with the singing of the doxology.—*Abridged from the Liverpool Mercury*.

BRIXHAM, DEVON.—The Rev. Henry Cross, of St. Austle, Cornwall, has accepted the very cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational Church in this town to become its pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CHEETHAM-HILL, MANCHESTER.—On Sunday last, anniversary sermons were preached in this chapel by the Rev. John Lockwood, B.A., who was, until recently, the pastor of the Church. Collections were made towards the liquidation of the debt still remaining on the building, and the sum of 338*l.* was raised for that object. Mr. J. Allanson Picton, B.A., of Lancashire College, has accepted the invitation of the Church to become its pastor, and he will enter upon his labours early in September next.

KNOWLE, NEAR BRIDGWATER.—On Friday, May 23, the Rev. George Lock was ordained as the pastor of the Congregational Church at Knowle. The service in the afternoon was opened with reading and prayer by the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater; the Rev. R. S. Short, of Wiveliscombe, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Poole, of Bishops Hull, asked the usual questions; the Rev. J. Taylor, of Fullwood, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. J. Frost, tutor of the British Missions' College, gave the charge to the minister. At five o'clock, 150 persons took tea in the minister's house. In the evening, the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton, preached to the Church and congregation. The following ministers also took part: the Revs. J. Williams, H. Cross, A. Oram, and R. Philips.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—On Thursday afternoon, the 29th May—the day of the Peace rejoicings—a large assemblage of people met in the New Kent-road to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the Memorial Church of the Pilgrim Fathers in Southwark. The weather was propitious, and the arrangements for the ceremony in every way convenient. A spacious tent was erected in Buckingham-square, adjoining the site of the intended edifice. A few minutes before four o'clock, Mr. Alderman Wire, the Rev. John Waddington, pastor of the Church; Rev. G. G. Waddington, of Greenacres; the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Rev. J. P. Turquand, the Rev. G. D. Cullen, of Leith; George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; and

other friends ascended the platform. The Rev. G. G. Waddington commenced the proceedings by reading a hymn, which was sung by the congregated people. Mr. Binney then offered prayer. Mr. Alderman Wire laid the stone with a few appropriate remarks. He stated, that it contained various books and papers:—1. The Life and Times of John Penry, the Pilgrim Martyr, written by the Rev. John Waddington. 2. A sketch of the history of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, Southwark. 3. An address to the "Brethren of New England, descendants of the Pilgrims." 4. The Congregational Year-book for 1855, containing a paper on the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Resolution of the Congregational Union to promote the erection of the Memorial Church. 5. An address to the Congregational Churches. 6. An address to the Christian women of England and America. 7. A copy of the *British Banner*, of August 21, 1855, containing a powerful and generous article of the editor, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, in support of the movement. At the close of the ceremony the crowd gave three cheers. The Rev. John Waddington then stood to the front of the platform, and gave a long and eloquent address. At the close of his oration, Mr. Waddington invited the people to sing the doxology, and closed with a brief prayer for the Churches of Great Britain and America. The ministers and parliamentary representatives then withdrew to the tent, which was densely crowded. The spectacle was one of striking interest. Mr. Wire, who occupied the chair, invited the honourable member for Sheffield to speak. In responding to the call, Mr. Hadfield said: He could give no adequate expression to the feelings awakened in his (Mr. Hadfield's) mind by the burning words of his friend and former neighbour, Mr. Waddington, and while standing at the hour of Penry's execution, and almost on the very spot on which he suffered. If ever a legal murder was perpetrated it was in the sacrifice of the life of Penry by the bishops. It ought to be known, that Penry worked a secret press in defence of religious liberty, which he took from place to place, like a kind of pocket press, until it was discovered in Newton-lane, Manchester, and, it might be, on property owned by himself (Mr. Hadfield). It was melancholy to think, that he should have been so wronged and maligned; but his life was not lost to the cause of truth and freedom. No sincere effort could be lost in that cause. The seed of the husbandman might fail, but not the good seed of the Word. He wished Mr. Waddington the highest success in his arduous undertaking, and that he might be spared to preach, in all its simplicity, fulness, and power the glorious Gospel Penry so ardently loved, and in the service of which he was so willing to die. (The earnest tone of Mr. Hadfield's address evidently made a deep impression on the audience.) The Rev. Dr. Harris followed Mr. Hadfield in an impressive address. In a rapid review of former times, he showed the certain and unbroken succession of Christian witnesses, and the confidence with which all might rely on the power and grace of Christ, in any true work, for the advance of His cause. He congratulated the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers on their advanced moral position, and urged them to maintain it with unwavering constancy. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., expressed in lively and cordial terms the interest he felt in the undertaking, on every account, and cheered the people in their efforts to raise a place of worship really worthy of their cause and of Southwark. Mrs. Pellatt was a daughter of one of the former deacons, whose name would be found on the communion plate. Mr. Binney said, the engagements of the day would prevent his further stay. He hoped that those of the Congregational body who said so much about great principles, would come forward and give prompt and thorough support in the shape of money. A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman, Mr. Alderman Wire, by Josiah Churchill, Esq. The Rev. J. D. Cullen seconded the resolution, in an earnest sympathy. Penry, he said, found shelter in Scotland from his English persecutors. They had, in Scotland, the "Knox Church," and "Martyr Church," and it was well that they should have the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. W. Bradford supported the vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Wire explained that it was not intended to do more than to lay the stone on that day, but in a short time a public meeting would be held, in which the Congregational ministers of London would have a full opportunity to express their sentiments. He (Mr. Wire) congratulated them on the admirable manner in which the proceedings had been conducted. The National Anthem (new version) was sung. On leaving the ground, the members of the Church, with other friends, retired to their temporary place of worship, 37, Bridge-house-place, and, with other friends, took tea together.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A secession having taken place from the Tacket-street congregation at Ipswich, it is announced that a new church has been instituted, under the ministry and pastoral care of the Rev. W. Clarkson. In a circular which has been issued we find the principles and intentions of the new Church thus expressed: "It professes and desires to cultivate Christian sympathy with the other Evangelical Churches in the town, and hopes for their cordial co-operation. This assembly of Christians intends to conduct its religious services at the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, Tower-street, until the necessary funds enable them to erect a suitable place of worship."—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

SPENCER-PLACE CHAPEL, GOSWELL-ROAD.—A tea and public meeting was held at the above place on Tuesday evening, May 27, to welcome the Rev. J. H. Cooke, late senior student of Stepney College, as pastor. The Rev. John Peacock, the former pastor,

presided; and in his opening speech expressed his satisfaction with his successor, and gave some account of the result of his own thirty-five years labours in the place, stating that upwards of 600 persons had been added to the Church by his instrumentality. As a testimony of regard by the Church, an easy chair was presented to him by Mr. Shiek, one of the deacons; after which the meeting was addressed by Rev. P. H. Davison, Mr. H. Holland, Rev. R. Finch, Rev. J. H. Cooke, Rev. O. J. Hall, and Rev. F. Willis. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic. A choir of the young people of the place added to the interest of the meeting, by singing several pieces of sacred music.

TABERNACLE, MOORFIELDS.—The Rev. John Corbin has announced his intention to retire from his connexion with the Tabernacle at the close of this month.

THE REV. EDWARD CORNER, Pastor of the Independent Church, Lapford, Devon, after labouring with success in that place nearly eight years, has accepted an invitation to become assistant to the Rev. J. S. Hall, of Chatham, Kent, in garrison and other duties; and purposes resigning his charge and entering upon his new and important sphere of labour at Midsummer.

Correspondence.

A GERMAN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to warn the readers of the *Nonconformist* to be upon their guard against a German impostor, who is travelling through the country from north to south. Hitherto, he seems to have confined his attention to Baptist ministers. His general tale is that he has been sent by Mr. Oncken, of Hamburg, to fetch his son from England; that this son has been taken dangerously ill, and is lying at a roadside inn sufficiently far from the place he is visiting to prevent immediate inquiries. He has told this tale in Edinburgh, Newcastle, and Hartlepool. He left Edinburgh without asking for money, possibly scenting danger; but he obtained some in Newcastle, and in Hartlepool he borrowed from a minister the last three pounds he had in the house.

He is rather below the middle height, stout, respectably dressed, and, I think, of a dark complexion. He may possibly speak English, but here he pretended not to know a word. He will no doubt change his tale according to circumstances, but this will, I hope, be enough to prevent his success, if not to ensure to him his full deserts. Yours, &c.,

Edinburgh, June 2, 1856.

JAMES MARTIN.

ANOTHER BURIALS BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Those of your readers who are interested in the Burial Acts—and they must be numerous—should know that the Government has unexpectedly introduced another Bill, “to amend the Burial Acts,” and which awaits a second reading.

Its principal object is, to transfer to the General Board of Health all the powers and duties now vested in the Secretary of State. This Board is composed of a President—Mr. Cowper, M.P.—the Secretaries of State, and the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Tom Taylor is the Secretary. Practically, I suppose, that the President and Secretary form the Board.

The only attempt which the Bill makes to extricate Burial Boards from the difficulties in which they are placed, by the refusal of bishops to consecrate, if their own views in respect to chapels and the separation of consecrated from unconsecrated ground are not acted upon, is a clause empowering any Board to provide, if they see fit, more than one burial-ground. In that case, the provisions of the existing acts are to apply “to every burial-ground so provided, save that any such Burial Board may, when they see fit, in lieu of dividing any burial-ground or burial-grounds, provided by such Board into consecrated and unconsecrated parts, provide separate and distinct burial-grounds for burials according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for other burials respectively.”

This looks very like a step backwards, for at present the Boards may resist attempts to compel the erection of a separating wall, on the ground that it would make two grounds of what the Legislature intended to be one. Under this Bill, such an objection would not apply, and the probability is, that the Bishops would do their utmost to promote the adoption—and, of course, at a greatly increased expense—of cemeteries in which Churchmen and Dissenters would be as rigorously separated from each other in death as in life.

Another feature of the Bill is its provision, that on the petition of not less than one-tenth of the inhabitants of the district of any Board of Health, stating that the local grounds have been, or will be closed, and that “there is difficulty or inconvenience” in providing the requisite burial-places, such Board may, by an Order in Council, be appointed a Burial Board.

I suggest that liberally-minded members of Boards, whose experience has suggested the great desirableness of obtaining alterations in the existing law, should place themselves in communication with their representatives immediately.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 2, 1856.

J. C. W.

Anniversary Meetings.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening, the eighth annual meeting of this society was held at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street; G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., the treasurer, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that, on the present occasion, the committee were especially anxious to explain to the supporters of the association the nature and extent of the operations for the past year. All present were doubtless aware that the object of the society was, to the utmost extent in their power, to promote education among the humbler classes of this country. In connexion with that object, they felt that one important point

was gained in directing attention to the training of young people, as masters and mistresses of schools. Having done this now for a series of years, and as it was found that the number of pupils they had trained was, on the whole, so inconsiderable, interesting and important as was that object, it had been thought better to relinquish that branch of their undertaking, more especially because that object was attained in another way by the schools of the Congregational Board of Education. Another very important part of their duty was, of course, that of assisting schools in localities where help was required by the bestowal of grants. The British and Foreign School Society had been in the habit of giving school materials, and, in some cases, money grants were added. In these ways many schools had been assisted in their formation, and others had been maintained, which must otherwise have soon ceased to exist. The Voluntary School Association, in future, proposed to direct their exclusive attention to this particular branch of operations. He need not detail difficulties which existed in raising efficient schools, and maintaining them when so established; and he need hardly point out that, under these circumstances, the temptations to receive Government grants were very great; and, if they would prevent schools from adopting that vicious system, as they deemed it, of receiving State aid, the Voluntaries themselves must give their timely succour. (Hear, hear.) Hereafter, the society proposed to devote its funds to the establishment and maintenance of schools in poor localities. (Hear.) It was also, as they imagined, a matter of very great importance, that the several views entertained by this society with regard to Government aid should be more generally propagated and understood in this country. They, therefore, thought it advisable that a series of meetings should be held in various localities for explaining and enforcing their distinctive principles. It was also thought to be very important that schools assisted should be visited by competent persons, with a view to their extension and efficiency. This was a very interesting part of the British and Foreign School Society's work, and the Voluntary School Association intended to engage in this plan of operation. These were some of the changes it was designed to effect. He would not enlarge upon them, but leave a fuller statement to Mr. Richard, on whom he would at once call to address the meeting.

The SECRETARY requested permission, first, to state that letters had been received from several gentlemen who had been invited to attend, expressing regret at their unavoidable absence. Among them were Sir Morton Peto, Mr. S. Morley, the Rev. W. Landels, Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. W. Brock, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., and Mr. Miall, M.P.

The Rev. H. RICHARD more fully explained the new policy of the association, as well as its past operations. He said:—

The association has been in existence for eight years, and none of the objects for which it was established have been overlooked during that time. In regard to the first of these objects, we have had occasion repeatedly to protest against certain efforts made by successive Governments, and by other parties, to take the education of the people out of their own hands, and to transfer it into the hands of the State, or of some other legally constituted authority; and in doing this, we have been the means of eliciting some valuable tracts on the educational controversy, with occasional papers by Mr. Baines, Mr. Miall, Mr. Hinton, and other gentlemen, and which were extensively circulated. In regard to the normal establishments, these also have existed during the whole period of the society's existence until within the last few months. In the course of that period rather more than a hundred young persons have passed through the schools of the association; some of whom, as is inevitably the case, proved not to be fitted for the task, and went to other occupations, and some of them have died,—but a considerable number are now engaged in conducting schools in various parts of the country; and the committee have reason to believe that they are performing their work with much credit to themselves and to the institution that sent them forth. (Hear, hear.) Grants also have been made to schools both at home and in the colonies, as far as the limited means placed at the disposal of the society would permit. Rather more than 1,000*l.* have been distributed in this way. (Hear, hear.) You will, however, see, that the larger proportion of the income of the society has always been expended in the maintenance of the two normal establishments; and leaving, therefore, but a very small sum for the assistance of necessitous and deserving schools. (Hear, hear.) This has always been a matter of very deep regret; and various circumstances have recently combined to force on our attention the extreme urgency and importance for making ampler provision for this important department of our operations. It is known to all who have had anything to do with the working of schools that there are many localities in the country where the population is sparse and poor, where it is not easy, at any time, to support schools on the Voluntary principle; and this difficulty has, of late years, become greatly aggravated by the fact that such schools are put into competition with other schools, that derive the means of support from the public purse. There is scarcely any limit to which the public money may now be obtained by those who go skilfully to work. (Hear, hear.) They may obtain aid in the erection of schools, in paying the salary of the teacher, for apprentices, and pupil teachers, and in a variety of other ways. The consequence is, that this unfair rivalry renders it exceedingly difficult for schools to subsist that rely upon nothing but their own intelligence, integrity, and liberality. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps this very admission may be attempted to be turned against us by the advocates of a State system. “Oh,” they will say, it may be, “you admit that it is exceedingly difficult to maintain schools on the Voluntary system.” Yes, I admit that; but I couple with it this proviso—the difficulty is, in a great measure, owing to the influence that is brought unfairly to bear upon Voluntary schools by those schools that are supported out of the public purse. (Hear,

hear.) For, only suppose one set of tradesmen having to carry on their business in competition with another, who had the liberty, at any time, to supplement their own want of capital or energy by going to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for grants. It would be next to impossible for the honest tradesman to live in competition with such a system as that. (Hear, hear.) And that is precisely the case in which the Voluntary schools stand at this moment all over the country. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, the committee have had the question brought before them repeatedly and seriously, whether they were justified in expending nearly the whole of their income on the normal establishments, while this other work, of so urgent a nature, required to be done. (Hear, hear.) In deciding this question, there was another element to be taken into account. I need hardly explain to those who are present this evening, that, at the same time the Voluntary School Association came into existence, there was another society established upon the same principles and for similar purposes. I allude, of course, to the Congregational Board of Education. Now, whenever the co-existence of these two institutions is put before the minds of persons interested in the cause of voluntary education, the inquiry naturally suggests itself, Why should there be two societies? Why should they not amalgamate their machinery, and thereby unite their strength? (Hear, hear.) This is a question that has occurred also, and has been carefully and deliberately considered by those who have the working of these institutions; and repeated conferences have been held, with a view, if possible, to effect a junction. The Congregational Board of Education, however,—with the most entire sympathy with the friends of this association, and cherishing none but the most kind and cordial feelings,—found that there were certain things in their constitution which rendered it impossible for them to abandon their denominational individuality, and to merge themselves in a general society. But then came the question, If we could not formally unite, would it not be possible to come to an understanding with each other whereby we might effect a division of labour, and thereby virtually unite so as to assist each other and economise our strength. We saw that the work of training young persons for teachers was being carried on with very great efficiency in the normal schools of the Congregational Board at Homerton, and determined that we would relinquish that part of our work and endeavour to consecrate our energies and resources upon the other department, which was daily becoming of more importance. The committee of the Voluntary School Association sought a conference with their friends, and, as was anticipated, they were met in the kindest spirit, and a perfect understanding has been come to between these institutions; so that now the training of teachers for Voluntary schools will be exclusively in the hands of the Congregational Board, while the work of endeavouring to establish in necessitous localities new schools, and to support schools where they do exist that need support and deserve it, will fall especially to the province of this association. And with this, it is intended to continue—I will not say inspection, for that has an official and magisterial sound—but a friendly visitation of the schools assisted, with a view to give them all the advice and counsel in our power as the result of experience. (Hear, hear.)

The SECRETARY then read the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the receipts for the year, from April, 1855, to May, 1856, amounted to 1,426*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure to 1,107*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a balance in hand of 319*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* A resolution moved by the Rev. H. RICHARD, seconded by Mr. STURGE, and supported by Mr. CHARLES REED, was passed, approving of the course taken by the committee in determining to devote their energies and resources to the encouragement and assistance of voluntary schools, and expressing a hope that this change would be attended with increased usefulness and success. Mr. STURGE said it might, perhaps, be considered by some that he had violated this principle in consenting to aid being received by the Criminal Reformatory School, with which he stood connected at Birmingham. At all events, neither this circumstance nor any other had weakened his conviction that we must keep the education of the people, as such, out of the hands of the State. (Hear, hear.) Mr. RICHARD thought that Mr. Sturge had done nothing whatever to disentitle himself to stand upon the platform of the Voluntary School Association. The Reformatory to which Mr. Sturge alluded was established by himself and his brother at their own expense, and, of course, the question of the education of criminals stood on a different footing to that of general education. (Hear, hear.) Mr. REED conceived the particular path on which the Voluntary School Association now proceeded to enter, to be especially important at the present moment, when not a few Voluntary schools found it difficult to maintain their integrity because of the lavish manner in which the Government were prepared on all hands to give away the people's taxes to all schools that would take the money. For this purpose it was exceedingly desirable that subsidiary help should be given to such schools. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. J. W. UNWIN moved—

That this meeting congratulate the friends of Voluntary education on the recent defeat of Lord John Russell's resolutions in the House of Commons, and the many encouraging indications which appeared during that debate, that juster views on this subject are gaining ground in many influential quarters; but regards with great alarm the stealthy and insidious manner in which the present system of Government aid to education, as administered under the Minutes of Council, is being constantly extended without the authority of Parliament, until it threatens to undermine all Voluntary schools throughout the country.

Mr. Unwin believed the insidious nature of the Minutes of Council to be more harmful to the Voluntary system of education than any direct assaults that might be made upon it. That system was vicious in the extreme; and, as a national system, he could not doubt, that in a few years hence it would be looked upon with disapprobation by the community at large. He was quite sure that the system would not stand the test of experience. (Hear, hear.) Mr. JAMES BELL,

M.P., seconded the resolution, in a few words, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ELLER suggested the propriety of the committee of this association directing its attention to the Government Schools of Design, under the control of the Board of Trade, which he regarded as a pauperising system, subversive of the Voluntary principle, and really inefficient in its operation, as the students in private schools of design almost invariably were found to be in advance of those in the State institutions.

The SECRETARY corroborated this statement, and drew from it the consolatory conviction, that the Voluntary schools being found to be superior, they would ultimately supersede those supported out of the public purse, as a necessary consequence.

Mr. ELLER, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander, not only for his occupancy of the chair on the present occasion, but for the liberal support he had uniformly given to the institution, stated, that with Mr. Alexander the association originated, and by his liberality and earnestness it had been chiefly sustained. In fact, but for the determined stand made by the chairman at the time it was resolved by the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society to take Government money, neither this association nor the Congregational Board would probably have come into existence. Under such circumstances, he felt peculiar pleasure in moving the thanks of the meeting to their respected and honoured chairman. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. EDWARDS seconded the motion, and remarked, that the chairman, he had no doubt, as he was also the treasurer of the association, would regard as one of the best compliments that could be paid to him, the entrusting him with a large sum of money for the purposes of the institution.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, said, that under the new circumstances of the society, they had a prospect of receiving additional support. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

The annual examination of the children took place on Thursday last, the Queen's birthday, when, in the absence of the Chairman who consented to preside, Eusebius Smith, Esq., took his place. The proceedings commenced by singing and prayer; then followed reading and examination in Scripture, in history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, singing, &c. The children were questioned by the Rev. John Nunn; by Robert Wilkinson, Esq., of Totteridge-park; by Mr. Tarlton, the principal; and by the second master; and it may be truly said, the answers were all admirable. The children were addressed with much wit and wisdom by Joseph Payne, Esq., who concluded by comparing the fireworks of Primrose and Haverstock-hills greatly to the advantage of the latter. The old scholars were then marshalled to receive the usual annual reward presented to those who have served their employers faithfully for the previous twelve months. New silver, amounting to upwards of 40*l.*, was distributed to about eighty of these youths and maidens, whose pleasing manners and respectable appearance was the subject of general remark. The distribution was followed by an excellent address to them by the chairman, in the way of caution and counsel, which it is hoped they will ever remember. Some grateful letters were read by the secretary, from young men who had received their seventh annual reward. Richard Peck, Esq., of Kingsbridge, formerly an active member of the committee, moved a vote of thanks to the chair, and pleasingly contrasted the former days of the Orphan Working School with the present. The Rev. M. Verue, of Paris, seconded the resolution. Robert Wilkinson, Esq., supported the motion, and offered to send each of them a book post-free, if they would supply him with their addresses. The Chairman, in returning thanks, spoke highly of the efficiency of the teachers and of the management. The National Anthem was sung previous to the children retiring; after which, the doxology and benediction. The meeting was one of the most interesting ever known at the Orphan Working School, and the company unusually large. The usual Old English fare was provided for the children and all the old scholars. The admirable situation of the school-building enabled the children to see the fireworks of Primrose-hill and all the Parks; and on the lawn, at eleven P.M., they repeated the National Anthem in the hearing of thousands assembled on the house-tops. Immense cheering followed from all quarters.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this benevolent institution was celebrated on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th ult., by a breakfast at the London Tavern; the President, the Earl of Ducie, in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which recapitulated the operations of the society. Divine service was conducted five times a week in the church for sailors, Wellclose-square; and during the past year 532 simple religious services, termed Bethel Meetings, had been conducted on board ships lying in the river, and had been attended by about 6,500 seamen; 1,439 Bibles and 1,642 copies of the New Testament had been sold to seamen during the year. A system of daily religious visitation had been maintained by the Thames missionaries in the docks and the river, and in the shipping offices and sailors' lodging-houses on shore. In the course of their visitation the missionaries had distributed nearly 60,000 tracts. During the year the society had sent out thirty-four loan ship libraries in vessels bound to all parts of the world, and had extensively circulated the "Sailors' Hymn-book" and the *Sailors' Magazine*. The report then referred to the operations (similar to those specified) of the Branch

Associations at twenty ports; and, after regretting that the income (3,000*l.* a year) had not been sufficient to meet the current expenses, and that the deficiency reported last year had increased, and now amounted to more than 400*l.*, proceeded to state the great measure in progress for the social and intellectual improvement of seamen, viz., the foundation of a Sailors' Institute in Mercers'-street, Shadwell. It will contain a public hall for lectures on science, temperance, and topics of general interest, and for Bethel services on Sundays; class-rooms; a library and reading-room, to be always open for the free use of seamen, with a commodious refreshment-room adjoining; and a savings' bank. The contributions for this institute have up to this time reached 3,260*l.*, but there remains to be provided the sum of about 1,500*l.* The report was adopted, and some formal resolutions were agreed to. The speakers, among whom were the Rev. Professor Christmas and the Rev. W. Dunford, Chaplain of the Thames Church Mission Ship Vivian; the Rev. John Burnet, the Rev. John Irons, of Brixton; the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar; Mr. Joseph Payne, and Mr. G. Alfred Lloyd, urged strenuously the claims of the society.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Thursday week, this association held its annual meeting in Exeter Hall, Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., presided; and when the Secretary had read the year's report, and letters of sympathy and encouragement from the Rev. W. Arthur; the Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Philadelphia; and Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B.; a series of resolutions were submitted, the terms and speeches delivered in support of which met with the enthusiastic approbation of the audience. The first resolution, moved by the Rev. H. Allen, A.M., incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, seconded by Mr. S. C. Hall, editor of the *Art Journal*, and supported by Captain Hasted, was the following: "That this meeting declares its uncompromising attachment to the principles of the temperance reformation, as being well suited to persons of every pursuit in life, as productive of remarkable and wide-spread benefits in the past, and as capable of effecting a still greater and incalculable amount of good, if duly supported by a patriotic citizens and devout Christians of every class." Among the other resolutions was one in favour of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors during Sunday. Besides those already mentioned, the speakers were Mr. Joseph Sturge, the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Rev. E. G. Cecil, and Mr. James Groves.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of this alliance, established for the total suppression of the liquor-traffic, and the introduction of the Maine-law into this country, took place in Exeter Hall; Alderman Sir R. W. Carden in the chair. A report of the efforts made by the alliance to bring about a law to forbid the sale of intoxicating drinks was made to the meeting and approved. Lengthened speeches were delivered by the Chairman; the Earl of Harrington; Samuel Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester; the Rev. J. Bardsley, of Manchester; Samuel Pope, Esq., of Manchester; and other gentlemen, in which they unhesitatingly declared their conviction that more than two thirds of the crime and poverty that existed in this country were brought about by the indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and that the only efficacious remedy for the evil was a law forbidding the sale of, or the manufacturing for sale of, intoxicating drinks.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agricultural Statistics Bill, against, 2.
Billeting of Soldiers (Scotland), against, 1.
Brecknock College Act, for amendment, 1.
Burial Grounds Act, for alteration, 1.
Cambridge University Bill, against proposed amendments, 1.
Church-rates, against abolition without an equivalent, 16.
Church Service, for revision, 1.
Coalwhippers (London) Bill, against, 1.
County Courts, for amendment, 1.
Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 5.
Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill, in favour of, 3.
Education (Scotland) Bill, against, 2.
— in favour of, 4.
— for alteration, 6.
Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale of, 1.
Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill, against, 2.
Lord's-day, against performance of military bands, 4.
Nuisances Removal, &c. (Scotland) Bill, against, 6.
Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, against, 22.
— in favour of, 3.
Protestant Church (Ireland) against withdrawal of Endowment, 16.
Public Houses (Scotland) Act, for extension to Ireland, 2.
— against repeal, 2.
— for, 2.
Religious Endowments (Ireland), against, 6.
Scotch and Irish Paupers Removals Bill, against, 25.
Vaccination Bill, for alteration, 1.
Wills Bill, in favour, 3.
— against, 2.
— for alteration, 1.
Civil Service, for reform, 1.
Church-rate Abolition Bill, against, 1.
Friendly Societies Act, for amendment, 1.
Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill, against, 4.
London Corporation Bill, against, 1.
Maynooth College Bill, in favour of, 3.
Oath of Abjuration Bill, in favour of, 1.
Poor Law Amendment Bill, against, 1.
— in favour of, 2.
Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Act (1853) Amendment Bill.
Excise Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.
Small Debts Improvement Act Amendment (Scotland) Bill.
Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill.
Excise Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Cambridge University Bill.
West India Loans Bill.
Public Health Supplemental Bill.
Joint Stock Companies Bill.
Judicial Procedure, &c., (Scotland) Bill.

Formation, &c., of Parishes Bill.
Sir W. F. Williams' Annuity Bill.
BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.
Police (Counties and Boroughs) Bill.
Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill.
Factories Bill.
Pawnbrokers' Bill.
Joint Stock Companies Bill.
Public Health Supplemental Bill.
Sir W. F. Williams' Annuity Bill.

DEBATES.

PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE IN IRELAND.

The House of Lords, on re-assembling on Friday, went into committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved that the bill be read that day six months. Of the twenty-three clauses which the former bill originally comprehended, eleven were to be set aside and ten altered. It had never been intended as a continuous measure, and there was nothing in the present state of affairs to warrant its continuance.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH said the present act expired on the 1st of July, and must be renewed. The Earl of WICKLOW said thirteen years' experience showed the benefits of this bill. The new clauses proposed were very useful. By one, the Lord-Lieutenant could proclaim a district. By another, the districts proclaimed should pay the expense of the extra police; and, again, another clause provided against the carrying arms without license. After various suggestions and objections urged by noble lords, Lord BESBOROUGH, seeing the feeling of the House, agreed to limit the duration of the bill to five years. The bill passed through committee.

The report of the amendments of the bill was received on Monday.

APPELLATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Peers' Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, said that the committee of inquiry appointed after the long discussion of the Wensleydale Peerage, had reported that it would not be desirable to transfer the jurisdiction of the House to any other tribunal; but that, in the manner in which the judicial business of the House was conducted, some improvement was required. Practically, the Court of Appeal consisted only of the law lords; and, as there were no means of compelling their attendance, it happened that causes were heard by three, by two, or even by one, the Lord Chancellor alone. This had been found unsatisfactory, and it was proposed by the bill that the Crown should call to the House of Lords, as peers for life, two judges who had sat on the bench five years, to assist the Chancellor in hearing appeals. These peers for life are to be called deputy-speakers, with salaries equal to those of the judges of the courts of common law. The bill also enables sittings in appeal to be held during a prorogation. Other points which had also been matters of complaint are reserved for regulation apart from the measure.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked if the life peers or deputy-speakers, in case of misconduct which would deprive them of their offices, would also be deprived of their right to sit and vote as peers only? Lord REDERDALE said, he could then be deprived of his legislative functions by enactment. Earl GREY, retaining his opinion, that, in refusing to permit a person on whom the Crown had conferred a life-peerage to sit and vote among them, the House had assumed a power and authority that did not belong to it, said that, when called upon to pass a bill limiting the prerogative, they ought to have been formally assured that the Crown consented to that limitation. Lord CAMPBELL, on the other hand, contended that the Bill would add to the power of the Crown,—the question of the power of the Crown to create life-peerages being *res judicata*, not by resolutions of the House of Lords, but by the law of the land. Earl FITZWILLIAM was surprised Lord CAMPBELL should declare that a resolution of the House, passed after one debate, was the law of the land. He thought the House throughout the proceedings on the Wensleydale case had erected itself into a high court of judicature, to declare what was the power of the Sovereign. In committee he should propose to insert words that would reserve the full rights of the Crown. Lord CAMPBELL explained that he did not rely on a resolution of the House alone; by all authorities the peers were considered the sole judges of the right to sit under the patent, and it must be supposed they did their duty honestly. Earl GRANVILLE said there was some inconvenience in obtaining the assent of the Crown previous to the introduction of the bill; it would be sufficient if one of the Ministers signified that assent on any future stage.

The bill was read a second time.

THE MILITIA.

At the re-assembling of the Commons, on Friday, on the motion that the House on rising should adjourn to Monday.

Colonel GULPIN called attention to the conditions under which the militia regiments were to be disembodied, and the various amounts of bounty, pay, or allowances which the Government had offered to the paymasters and non-commissioned officers of that service.

Complaints of similar tenor were urged by Colonel DUNNE and other members, and elicited a reply from Mr. F. PERL, who explained in detail the regulations provided for the disembodiment both of the militia regiments and the foreign legions, and justified the principle on which the War-office had arranged the terms offered in the several cases.

Lord PALMERSTON assured the House that they were very sensible of the great value of the Militia force, but he drew a distinction between the condition of that force when disbanded and that of the Foreign Legions, the men composing which could be induced

to enter our service and leave their homes and country only by peculiar attractions.

The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. BOUVERIE made an explanatory statement, no discussion upon the principle of the measure having taken place on the second reading. The income of the University, he observed, including the salaries of the professors, was 24,500*l.* per annum. This, however, was much exceeded by the aggregate incomes of the several colleges, which amounted to 185,000*l.* a year. Comparing this large revenue with the educational result, the contrast, he urged, was ludicrously small. In fact the number of students who had in recent times been sent forth as well educated men was not greater than it had been in 1632. Neither was the quality of the education imparted of so superior a degree as to make up for the deficiency in the number of students who availed themselves of the advantage. At a time when brain and not blood carried away the palm in the struggle of life, it was of the utmost consequence that the education afforded at the universities should be of the highest class. So low was the repute into which Cambridge University had fallen, that multitudes of parents who could well bear the expense cared not to send their sons thither. The tests applied to students who were candidates only for an ordinary degree, after three years' residence in college, were of the lowest kind, and such as a boy of fifteen or sixteen could prepare himself to undergo in six weeks. The antiquated constitution of the University almost precluded reform from within; and here arose the necessity for the changes he designed to introduce. These changes Mr. Bouverie proceeded to describe. He proposed to establish an elective senate, who would have power to originate a plan of education more consonant to the exigencies of the present times. The bill would also sanction the establishment of private halls, and do away with the restrictions against the admission of Dissenters, so far as the University was concerned, leaving the colleges to act for themselves in this matter. There was besides a provision for a parliamentary commission, with extensive powers, which, however, he hoped and believed would be only exercised in the way of advice or control, and not in any objectionable manner whatsoever.

Mr. WALPOLE thought the right honourable member had been led into exaggeration when disparaging the character and results of the education afforded at Cambridge University. The object of the bill should, he contended, be to impose as little restriction as possible on the colleges, leaving them with the freest action that could be found consistent with the improvements which it was deemed desirable to carry out. Judging by what had been done by the University itself within the last thirty years in the way of improvement, he submitted that the point was very doubtful whether a more rapid and effectual progress would not be accomplished by continuing this voluntary process than by imposing any external authority. He was opposed to the establishment of private halls as in the case of Oxford, but would not now resist them, believing that it was of great importance to render the two universities as similar as possible in their constitution. There was no provision in the Oxford Act for a parliamentary commission to control its action, and he could see no necessity for such a power in the case of Cambridge. He entertained the strongest objection to this feature in the bill, as calculated to interfere with the peace and tranquillity which it should be his object to maintain undisturbed. Intimating his intention to propose amendments in committee, with the view of altering the provisions on which he had remarked, Mr. Walpole concluded with a warm eulogy upon the University, and cited the names of many eminent men of the present and previous generations who had received their education within its precincts.

Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART supported the bill.

Mr. J. HERWOOD thought that the House ought not to go into committee upon this bill without considering the application of the 185,000*l.* which the honourable member for Kilmarnock had, on the authority of the commissioners, stated to be the total amount of the incomes of the various colleges at Cambridge. Originally these colleges were devoted to professions, but at present the colleges were not dedicated to professions. This gave the death-blow to professional studies. Very few persons now remained at college after taking the degree of bachelor of arts unless they wished to be tutors or to hold office. The ancient system was broken down; but, in his opinion, there ought to be a more complete alteration of the ancient constitution than was provided for by this bill, which he could only accept as an instalment of what was needed. Another great principle which he wished to see established at Cambridge was, that the ordination of fellows should be perfectly voluntary. The experience of the Oxford Act was not favourable to hasty legislation. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to see that the commission to be appointed by the bill was headed by a couple of bishops. The honourable member for Kilmarnock was wrong in saying that colleges were places into which Dissenters could not be admitted, because the fact was that they were admitted. There was nothing to hinder Dissenters being educated at Cambridge; he himself had been educated there; and the Establishment, therefore, of private halls was not so great a boon to the cause of religious liberty as the honourable gentleman would make out. In the old times, colleges were certainly private institutions, but in the reign of Elizabeth they became more closely connected with the University. It was most unreasonable to say that, though Dissenters were to take secular degrees, they should not be admitted into the senate, for the senate was the constituency of the University,

and Dissenting graduates would thus be disfranchised. That clause in the bill by which the statutes of Elizabeth were to come to an end in 1860 was a most valuable one. He did not think, however, that the University ought to be left to make whatever alterations were necessary alone. Parliament ought to have the power of discussing and revising them, and it was his intention to move that the statutes, as altered by the University, should not have the force of law until four months had elapsed from the time of their being laid before Parliament; instead of forty days. In questions of religious liberty these monastic establishments ought to be viewed with great jealousy, though he was quite willing to bear his testimony to the feeling of liberality and honour with which Dissenting students were treated by the University. He saw no difficulty whatever in Dissenters being educated at the University if the statutes of the colleges were only put on a more liberal footing.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE defended the existing system of college education. After a few words from Mr. WIGRAM, the House went into committee.

On clause 4, Mr. STAFFORD, in the absence of Lord John Manners, moved the omission of the words "and no oath which may have been taken by any such officer shall be a bar to any authority of such commissioners." This was negatived by 75 to 31. On clause 5, Mr. HERWOOD moved to omit the word "sixth" and substitute "first" December; but the amendment was negatived by 86 to 19. On clause 6, which provides that the council of the senate should consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, four heads of colleges, four professors of the University, and eight members of the senate, Mr. HERWOOD moved to leave out the words "four heads of colleges, four professors of the University." The amendment was negatived by 102 to 38. A similar amendment, moved also by Mr. HERWOOD, was negatived by 111 to 63. In clause 7, requiring members of the senate to reside at least twenty weeks in the University in every year, "fourteen" was substituted for "twenty;" and the clause, as thus amended, was agreed to. In clause 24, the word "Principals" was substituted for "licensed masters," and the word "hostel" for "private halls." In the same clause, Mr. WIGRAM moved an amendment providing that the students at private halls should attend Divine worship; but the amendment was negatived by 121 to 79. At clause 27, the CHAIRMAN reported progress.

STATE OF GREECE.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply on Monday, Mr. JAMES M'GREGOR, pursuant to notice, submitted some observations upon the state of Greece. He dwelt upon its disorganised condition, and inquired what was to be the result of the military occupation of the Piræus; and whether the Government of Greece, which had been described as most corrupt, was to be supported. He hoped, he said, to elicit from Lord Palmerston an expression of the future policy of the British Government towards that of Greece.

Lord PALMERSTON said, with respect to the conduct generally of the Government of Greece, he had nothing to add to the opinions expressed by him on a former occasion, referred to by Mr. M'Gregor to which he adhered, the course which had been since pursued by that Government having only confirmed those opinions. The Piræus had been occupied by French and British troops in consequence of measures of aggression, either instigated or permitted by the Government of Greece, against the Turkish territories, and during that occupation these aggressions had ceased. He wished he could say that it had produced any improvement either in the system of government or the internal condition of the country; but what was termed brigandage—the carrying off persons for ransom—pillage, and highway robbery continued to a great extent. The real fact was, he observed, that the Government and Court party were in conflict with the representative system. The three allied Powers, England, France, and Russia, had issued a proclamation promising to the Greeks a representative Government, which was delayed until the majority of the King, who, when called upon to fulfil his engagement, evaded it, until it was extorted from him by an insurrection; and from that time to this there had been a perpetual endeavour to get rid of the constitutional Government by corrupt and indirect means, the money which should have been appropriated to the discharge of the debt having been applied to corrupt the electors and the elected, so as to make the Greek Parliament a mere shadow of what it should be. As the guarantee of the debt was common to the three Powers, it had been held that no one Power was entitled to enforce its own claim. It would not be possible, he added, to anticipate the future policy of England and France with respect to Greece.

Mr. M. MILNES believed that there was a fair prospect that the system of brigandage would be put an end to.

The subject then dropped.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and some hours were occupied in discussing various votes belonging to the Miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates.

The vote of 1,911*l.* for expenses and salaries of the Statute Law Commission was opposed by Mr. WATSON, who complained of the mode in which the commissioners had performed their duties, declaring that they had set about the task entrusted to them upon wrong principles, and had neglected the first and most obvious process of collecting and repealing all defunct and obsolete statutes.

Sir F. KELLY defended the commissioners, whose exertions, he remarked, had already furnished the materials for several useful bills, which would shortly

be laid before Parliament, with the view of codifying various branches of the law.

The debate was pursued by other members, but on a division the vote was carried by a majority of 70 to 54—16.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.

The debate on the second reading of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, adjourned on the 25th of April, was resumed by

Sir J. FERGUSSON, who said he could not join in the opposition raised in Scotland against this bill, respecting which, he thought, great misapprehension prevailed.

Mr. C. BRUCE should not (for reasons he stated) divide the House on the question of the second reading, but should endeavour to persuade the House not to go into committee upon the bill as it stood. The turning point of the whole question was the guarantee of the union of religious and secular education, which the bill would, in his opinion, impair, while it would be a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the Church of Scotland.

Mr. BLACK observed that the opposition to the bill came from two sources, the Established Church and the Commissioners of Supply. The former desired to retain the monopoly of the schools, and the latter, the principal proprietors of the county, opposed every reform. He justified the abolition of the test, and contended that the bill would not diminish the control of the minister or the Presbytery over the religious teaching in the schools, which was, in fact, in the hands of the heritors. The great guarantee for religious teaching was the religious principle of the people of Scotland.

Mr. BLACKBURN insisted that the Presbytery had the superintendence of the moral and religious conduct of the schools, and that the bill took away that power, and practically severed religious and secular education. He objected to the division of Scotland into districts and the appointment of inspectors by the Committee of Privy Council.

Mr. MACKIE opposed the bill, and Mr. JOHNSTONE, although he did not object to the second reading of the bill, considered that it went too far. The abolition of the test would be an abolition of the obligation that the schoolmasters should be Presbyterian; and such a change Parliament, he thought, was not justified in making.

The LORD-ADVOCATE said, with regard to what was called the test, it was too late to maintain exclusive tests; they must go, and the question was what was to be done when the test was removed. He went through the clauses of the bill, arguing that the Presbytery would under it retain a superintendence over the schools, and that there was ample security for religious teaching, though not of a sectarian character.

After some remarks by Sir A. CAMPBELL, Mr. SCOTT, Sir G. MONTGOMERY, Mr. G. DUNDAS, and Mr. W. LOCKHART, the bill was read a second time.

On the order for the second reading of the Education (Scotland) Bill, Mr. HADFIELD moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to without a division.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Sir W. CLAY said it was impossible to take the committee then, and he appealed to the Government to afford opportunities for the bill being got through in time to be sent up to the Lords this session. Lord PALMERSTON said it was impossible for him to fix any day now, but, consistently with the other business, every opportunity should be given for bringing on the bill at some future date. After some remarks from Lord R. CECIL, the committee was appointed for next Monday.

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. FITZROY said he should not oppose the second reading, but he must express his deep regret that such a bill as this had been introduced. All the necessary parochial arrangements had been made for carrying out the recent act.

Sir G. GREY said there was nothing in the bill to disturb existing arrangements, except in so far as it went to place sanitary arrangements under the Board of Health.

Mr. A. PELLATT said that Dissenters were much dissatisfied with the enormous charges now enforced. They would prefer an entirely separate ground, as was proposed by this bill.

The second reading of the bill was postponed till the next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Police (Counties and Boroughs) Bill, which had come up from the Commons, was read a first time in the Lords on Monday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Friday next he should move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the Sound Dues upon British commerce.

Lord SANDON took the oath and his seat, on election for the Borough of Lichfield, on Monday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question, said that a monument would be erected to the memory of the British soldiers who died at the Scutari Hospital, from the design of Baron Marochetti.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Roebuck, Lord PALMERSTON said—it had been decided by the Congress of Paris that commissioners should be appointed by the Turkish Government and by the Governments of England and France, to go to Moldavia and Wallachia, and place themselves in communication with Divans to be convoked by the Porte, with the view of considering a form of government for the Principalities, it being reserved to each Government to give to its commissioners such instructions as it thought proper.

The commissioners would not proceed to execute their functions until the Divans were constituted, and, as this would not be until the provinces were evacuated by the Austrian troops, and the Russian troops had retired from that portion of Bessarabia ceded to Turkey, a certain delay must take place.

Lord PALMERSTON asked the honourable member for Inverness-shire (Mr. H. J. Baillie), in respect to the motion of which he had given notice, when he intended to bring it forward? Mr. H. J. BAILLIE said it would depend upon what day the army estimates were brought on. If on Thursday next, he should then bring forward his motion.

Mr. BARNES, in answer to Mr. Thomas Ditchcombe, said it was intended to introduce a Bill this session for the reform of Dulwich College.

IRISH ENDOWMENTS AND GRANTS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MAY 27.
Established Church, &c. (Ireland).—Fifth Article of the Treaty of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, embodied in the Act of Union, 40th George III., chap. 67, read, Motion made and Question put, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Temporalities of the Irish Church and other pecuniary Provisions made by Law for Religious Teaching and Worship in Ireland."—Mr. MIAL. The House divided—Ayes, 93; Noes, 183.

AYES.

Anderson, Sir James; Gower, Hon. Fred. L.; Pechell, Sir G. B.; Bass, Michael T.; Greene, John; Pellatt, Apsey; Baxter, Wm. E.; Grey, Col. F.; Perry, Sir T. E.; Bell, James; Hatfield, George; Phillimore, J. G.; Black, Adam; Henchy, D. O'Connor; Pigott, Francis; Blake, Martin J.; Heywood, James; Pilkington, James; Blundell, Loftus H.; Madley, Charles; Price, W. F.; Brady, John; Howard, Hon. G. W. G.; Ricardo, Osmund; Brocklehurst, John; Hughes, H. G.; Russell, F. C. H.; Oasthouse, Viscount; Johnston, James; Scholesfield, William; O'Neill, Mr. Alderman; Keatinge, R.; Seymour, W. D.; Cheatham, John; Kennedy, Tristram; Shaw, Wm.; Clay, Sir William; Kerfaw, James; Shelley, Sir J. V.; Gwyn, W. E. F.; Winchester, R. N. F.; Smith, John B.; Crawford, E. H. J.; Littleton, Hon. E. R.; Sutherland, Sir G.; Crook, Joseph; Macleay, Edward; Strutt, Right Hon. E.; Croxall, Frank; M'Cann, James; Swift, Richard; Currie, R.; M'Gregor, J.; Talbot, C. R. M.; De Vere, Stephen E.; Maguire, Wm. H.; Thompson, George; Dittwyn, Lewis L.; Maguire, John F.; Thorne, Thomas; Duncan, George; Martin, J.; Tite, William; Dunne, Michael; Mulligan, Robert; Walmsley, Sir J.; Edmond, J.; Woods, G. H.; Watson, W. H.; Evans, J. C.; Mowatt, Francis; Whitbread, Samuel; Fergus, John; Murrigh, John P.; Wilkinson, W. A.; Porter, Charles; Napier, Sir Charles; Wilcox, Brodie M'G.; Forde, C. S.; O'Connell, Capt. D.; Williams, Wm.; Fox, W. J.; O'Connell, Captain; Miall, Edward; Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M.; O'Flaherty, A.; Pollard-Urquhart, W.; Goddard, Viscount; Oliveira, Benjamin.

NOES.

Adair, Colonel; Galloway, Viscount; Newport, Viscount; Agnew, Sir Andrew; Gaskell, J. M.; North, Colonel; Alexander, J.; George, J.; Oakes, J. H. P.; Bailey, Crawshaw; Gilpin, Colonel; Pakenham, T. H.; Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T.; Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W.; Palmer, Robert; Baird, J.; Greenall, Gilbert; Palmerston, Viscount; Hall, E.; Greene, T.; Percy, Hon. J. W.; Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Grey, Sir G.; Grey, R. W.; Phillips, J. H.; Baring, T.; Grogan, Edward; Portal, Melville; Baring, Hon. F.; Gwyn, Howell; Pritchard, John; Hartow, W. H.; Hamilton, G. A.; Bidley, George; Bernard, Viscount; Hamilton, Right Hon. R. C. K.; Blackburn, Peter; Hancock, Hon. Capt. H. Sawley, C. B. F.; Holders, Colonel; Hanky, Thomson; Scobell, Captain; Bond, J. W. M'G.; Harcourt, Col.; Seymour, Henry Ker; Bonham-Carter, J.; Harcourt, Col.; Seymour, Henry Ker; Booth, Sir E. G.; Harcourt, Col.; Seymour, Henry Ker; Bowyer, Rt. Hon. E. P.; Harcourt, Col.; Seymour, Henry Ker; Bramley-Moore, J.; Hayes, Sir Edmund; Shirley, E. P.; Bramston, T. W.; Heathcote, Sir W.; Sibthorp, Major; Brand, Hon. H.; Henley, Rt. Hon. J. W.; Smith, Abel; Buck, Colonel; Herbert, Henry A.; Spooner, Richard; Buckley, General; Herbert, Rt. Hon. S.; Stafford, Augustus; Burnaby, W. B. M.; Herbert, Sir T.; Stanhope, James B.; Burnell, Sir G. M.; Hervey, Lord A.; Steel, John; Burrows, R.; Hill, Lord Arthur E.; Stracey, Sir Henry J.; Cairnes, R. M. Calmont; Horstall, T. B.; Stewart, Sir M. R. S.; Campbell, Sir A. I.; Housman, Rt. Hon. E.; Stuart, Captain; Cardwell, Hon. E. E.; Hotham, Lord; Stuart, Henry G.; Cayley, E. S.; Ingham, Robert; Taylor, Colonel; Cecil, Lord E.; Johnston, Sir J.; Tottenham, John; Chelms, Viscount; Jones, Admiral; Tottenham, Charles; Child, Smith; Kendall, Nicholas; Trollope, Rt. Hon. Sir J.; Cole, Hon. H. A.; Kerrison, Sir E. C.; Tyler, Sir G.; Colville, C. R.; Kirk, Wm.; Vance, John; Comolty, T.; Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H.; Vandell, George H.; Coote, Sir C. H.; Langton, W. Gore; Verner, Sir V.; Corry, Rt. Hon. H. L.; Leake, C. P.; Vernon, L. V.; Denker, Sir E.; Lewis, Sir G. C.; Whitcott, Admiral; Dea, John W.; Liddell, Hon. H. G.; Walsh, Sir J. B.; Drummond, H.; Lisburne, Earl of; Walter, J.; Duncan, Viscount; Lockhart, Wm.; Warren, Samuel; Dancombe, Hon. Col. Lowther, Hon. Col.; Watkins, Colonel L.; Dancombe, Hon. W. E.; Lushington, C. M.; Whitehead, James; Dunne, Colonel; Maugher, E. D.; Whitmore, Henry; East, Sir J. B.; Majorbanks, D. C. P.; Wickham, H. W.; Egerton, W. T.; Maxwell, Hon. J. P.; Wigram, L. T.; Egerton, E. C.; Mitchell, W.; Wood, B. T.; Escombe, T. H. S.; Monck, Viscount; Wyndham, General; Fehowes, Edward; Montgomery, Sir G.; Wynne, W. W. E.; Ferguson, Sir R.; Moody, C. A.; Wynne, Right Hon. J.; Ferguson, J.; Mowbray, John R.; Yorke, Hon. E. T.; Filmer, Sir E.; Mundy, W.; Fittroy, Rt. Hon. H.; Napier, Right Hon. J.; TELLERS. Hayter, Rt. Hon. W. G.; Frewen, C. H.; Newark, Viscount; Mulgrave, Earl of; Galloway, Sir Wm. P.; Newdegate, C. N.

PAIRS.

Berkeley, H.; Freshfield; Graham, Sir J.; Dunlop; Bentinck; Edifice, Jan.; Bentinck; Adair, H.; Bessford; Fenwick; Manners, Lord J.; Mackinnon; Need; Evans, Sir De L.; Granby, Lord; Bewyer; Walpole; Hutchins; Thesiger, Sir F.; Holland; Bailey, Sir J.; Roebuck; Macartney; Raynham, Lord; Gladstone, Captain; King, Locke; Bateson; O'Brien, Sergeant; Smith, Sir W. E.; Reed, Major; Metux, Sir H.; Paxton, Sir J.; Gooch, Sir E.; Langton, H. G.; Nisbet, P.; Gregson; Blakemore, B.; Brockman; Starkie; Ewart; Davies, S.; Freeston, Colonel; Mallins; North, F.; Fuller; M'Mahon; Greaves.

Davis, Sir H.; Hamilton, Lord G.; Collier; Archdall; Keatinge; Holford; Vivian, H.; Vernon, G.; Tynte, Colonel; Naas, Lord.

Of (about) sixty Liberal members, 29 voted or paired for the motion; 35 Irish members, out of the remaining 40, voted or paired against it. The total number for the motion, including pairs and tellers, was 123. Amongst the absentees on the occasion were Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Osborne, Mr. DIsraeli, Mr. Walpole, Sir J. Pakington, and Lord J. Manners. Of the probable supporters of the motion absent were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Barnes, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Muir, and Mr. Warner, who would have raised the minority to 131. Some of the Irish Liberals, we believe, refrained from supporting the motion, from conscientious scruples with regard to their oath.

PERSECUTION IN ITALY.

The *Christian Times* gives the following particulars of a case of persecution for conscience' sake in Sardinia: "The world will be startled to hear that not even in Sardinia have the laws of persecution fallen into desuetude. An intense interest was excited in Chambery, on the 17th instant, and has now spread all over the kingdom, by the trial of a case of alleged 'blasphemy,' in the Court of Appeal of Savoy, in that town. After an hour's deliberation with closed doors, Joseph Jacquet, aged forty-nine years, a schoolmaster of Chavrier, who had been in prison since the 5th of April, on a charge of blaspheming the Virgin Mary, received sentence. Jacquet had read the questions recorded by St. Matthew, 'Is not this the carpenter's son? Is not his mother called Mary? and his brethren, James and Jesus? and Simon and Judas? And his sisters, are they not with us?' From this, and some other passages, Jacquet had arrived at the very natural conclusion that Mary did not cease to give birth to children, like other women, after having become, unlike all others, the virgin mother of our Lord; and he had been overheard to give utterance to this persuasion. Two articles in the penal code of free Sardinia were considered applicable to this case. One of them provides the penalty of imprisonment and hard labour for the utterance of blasphemies or injurious language against 'the holy name of God, the blessed Virgin, or the saints.' By the light of these articles the judges proceeded to sentence the innoxious schoolmaster to six months' imprisonment, with costs of the prosecution, and directed a public rebuke to be administered by a magistrate named to that effect. The poor man is now in prison accordingly.

"In Florence there has been a case of much the same kind. John Baptist Ruggeri, a man twenty-eight years of age, a shoemaker, now lies in prison in Florence, on a charge of heresy. His history is given in the documents drawn up by his judicial persecutors, in as clear a summary as could be desired. From it we gather that he openly abandoned the prevalent belief wherein he was born, embraced the Evangelical religion, and rendered his actions conformable to the precepts of the same."

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 4.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Joint Stock Companies Bill, and the Sir W. F. Williams Annuity Bill, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

On the motion for going into committee on the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords) Bill, the Earl of Anson complained of the omission in the measure of any special provision for the determination of Scotch Appeals. The legal peers who were to be appointed for the performance of the judicial functions appertaining to that House might be, and probably would be, utterly unversed in questions of Scottish law, and would nevertheless be called upon to decide cases referred from the northern tribunals. The Earl of Dunfermline contended that the scheme, as recommended by the report of the commissioners, contained every essential requisite for adjudication upon appeals from every section of the United Kingdom. The people of Scotland, he was persuaded, were averse to any change in the system by which appeals from their own courts were decided by the House of Lords. The report of the commissioners, and the principles on which the bill was founded, were also defended by Lord St. Leonards and the Duke of Argyll. The Earl of Wicklow, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Fitzwilliam, and other peers having spoken, Earl GRANVILLE explained the motives which had prompted the Government to introduce the measure. Wishing to render the House more fit to exercise its appellate jurisdiction, Her Majesty's Ministers had originally proposed to create Baron Wensleydale a peer for life; believing, as they still believed, that the power of creating life-peers clearly belonged to the Royal prerogative. As that question, however, became a subject for urgent debate, and in the presence of a threatened collision between the Crown and the House of Peers, the Government had acceded to the proposition for referring the whole matter to a select committee, and had now, upon the report of that committee, adopted the present bill, as presenting an acceptable compromise of the constitutional question, while securing the chief objects they had in view, by improving the judicial qualifications of the Upper House, and affording the means by which talent would be admitted and poverty excluded from its precincts. The bill then passed through committee.

Other bills were advanced a stage respectively, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

The Commons did not make a House yesterday.

LAST NIGHT'S COUNT OUT.

The following are the names of the members who were present in the House of Commons last night: Messrs. Dunlop, Maguire, Thorneley, Brotherton, Devereux, Gurney, R. Moore, M'Gavin, F. French, Bland, Sir J. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, J. Bell, Tarleton, Fuller, Deasy, Edward Miall, Pugh, James Scully, Hughes, Dr. Mitchell, Beamish, Grovill, Agnew, Adair, Hatfield, Walmsley, Pellatt, Cranford, Thompson, Fitzroy, Muntz, Fagan, Meagher, L. King, Pollard-Urquhart, Sullivan, George Duncan.

The following are the terms of Mr. J. Butt's resolutions which, but for the count out, he would have moved last night in the House of Commons:—

That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the tax called Ministers' Money, now levied in certain cities and towns corporate in Ireland, for the support of the clergy of the Established Church, should be abolished.

That other provisions should be made for the purposes for which that tax was imposed.

That it appears to this House that such provisions might be made with advantage and propriety, and in accordance with ancient usage and precedent, by adopting arrangements which would annex to the Churches in those cities and towns, a portion of the revenue of rural parishes the circumstances of which would admit of such application.

That this House is ready to give its early and favourable consideration to a measure for the abolition of Ministers' Money based upon these principles.

That it further appears to this House, that it would be of advantage to empower similar arrangements to be made to increase the income of parishes in other populous and important places in Ireland in which it may appear desirable to make such increased provision.

We understand that the Rev. H. J. C. Harper, M.A., Vicar of Mortimer, Berks, has, on the nomination of the clergy and laity in public meeting assembled, accepted the Bishopric of Christchurch, in the settlement of Canterbury, New Zealand, and will be consecrated in England towards the end of July. Mr. Harper was educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and Queen's College, Oxford.—*Times*.

On Wednesday, Lord Palmerston rode on horseback from his official residence in town to Epsom Downs, saw the races, and rode back—a feat which not many men of seventy-two years of age would be very willing to undertake.

On Monday, the official manager in the case of the Sadleir frauds, in reply to a question put by the Master of the Rolls in the Dublin Court of Chancery, stated that if all the sums, for the payment of which Mr. John Sadleir was represented as responsible to the bank, were estimated, he (Sadleir) would be found to be a debtor to the amount of not much less than 300,000l. This is 50,000l. in excess of former calculations.

MM. Bulewaki, Zabieki, and Worcell, in behalf of the Polish Democratic Society, publish in this morning's papers a protest against the words said to have been used in reference to Poland and the amnesty:—

When in 1830 we took up arms against Russia, and, failing to succeed, left an enslaved fatherland, we did it for no less an object than national independence. Those who since joined our ranks did it in the same spirit, and adhered to our declaration. We then fulfilled a duty, not anything to be pardoned, and we could not now, without renouncing our country's claims and calumniating the martyrs of her cause, accept the title of pardoned rebels. If there be any Polish refugee who does it, let him be disowned by us as a deserter of his country's sacred and imprescriptible rights.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: "The project of law intended to be laid before the new Chambers in Belgium, in pursuance of the engagements given by the Government, applies to three things in particular—viz., the stamp, the signing the article with the author's name, and the power given to the law officers of the Crown to institute proceedings, without the necessity of a previous demand from a foreign Government."

A letter from Berlin, of Sunday's date, says: Sir William Williams of Kara, dined with the King of Prussia on Friday. The Emperor of Russia and those about him treated the General with the greatest distinction, as did also the whole of the military here. The Prince of Prussia seeing him a few days back, while viewing the interior of a church at Potsdam, manoeuvred so as to come round by one of the side aisles and meet the general face to face, introduced himself to him, shook him by the hand, and entered kindly into conversation with him.

We read in the *Brussels Independence*, "General Mouravieff and General Williams have met at Berlin, and it is said that they have been seen walking together arm-in-arm. Both are invalids; one goes as such to the baths of Toplitz, and the other to Baden-Baden."

The *Madrid Nation* of the 28th ult., says that in addition to the vessels which are to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico from Cuba, two ships of the line, a frigate, and a corvette, are to be sent off from Spain with all possible despatch.

Mr. Layard, M.P., arrived at Constantinople on the 20th ult., and has been entertained by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market. For most kinds, we had a steady demand, and Monday's prices were well supported. There was a fair demand for both red and white foreign wheat, at full quotations. Floating cargoes were in request for the Continent. We had a fair demand for barley, at extreme rates; but malt was rather heavy. The oat trade was firm, at Monday's currency. In the value of beans, peas, and flour, no change took place.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
Half-year	0	13	0
Year	1	5	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The terms for Advertising in the NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One line	A Shilling.
Each additional line	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find the NONCONFORMIST a valuable medium for their announcements.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received letters from several correspondents, containing, in addition to many kindly and encouraging expressions of feeling which we could not publish, suggestions for the republication of Mr. Miall's speech on the Irish Endowment question. We believe that the Religious Liberation Society has forestalled their wishes, and that in a few days the speech will be published both as a pamphlet and in a cheaper form, and widely circulated in Ireland as well as elsewhere.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE news from America is becoming very grave and absorbing. It is not alone that President Pierce has formally recognised General Walker's envoy to the Washington Government—though the filibuster invader is hard pressed by the Central American States, but there is now every reason to believe that our Minister in that capital has been dismissed. "We fear," says the *Times* of this morning, "that the letter notifying to this Government the dismissal of Mr. Crampton may be every day expected in England. It would appear that this unusual course of procedure on the part of the President's Cabinet has been dictated by personal rather than international considerations. Neither the still open dispute relative to the enlistment question, nor the Central American difficulty, would warrant such a step. But our Minister has become highly obnoxious to the Government of the United States. "Mr. Crampton," says the *Times*, "has advisedly stated in his letters to Lord Clarendon, that Mr. Clayton, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Cass have severally admitted to him that Ruatan is an undoubted British possession, with which America has not the slightest claim to interfere." This statement is met with denials more or less earnest from the different persons implicated by it. But, besides these, evidence is now produced that Mr. Crampton has himself admitted the falsehood of his own statements." Whether or not Mr. Crampton be in the right, it is clear that, under any circumstances, his continuance at Washington is untenable, and that his return home would be likely to improve, rather than imperil, the relations of the two countries. It is very likely that President Pierce's Government have acted unfairly and vindictively in the matter, but that is no reason why they should be compelled to hold official intercourse with a Minister personally obnoxious to them,—nor why that cessation of diplomatic relations should lead to a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Crampton's return furnishes a suitable occasion for appointing a Minister to America who will specially devote his energies to settle all outstanding grounds of difference. As long as they remain open, we can never be sure of the continuance of peace. For our part, we see no occasion whatever for the dismissal of the American Minister at the Court of St. James's, because Mr. Crampton has received his passports; but we recognise in the event the pressing necessity of coming to a complete understanding with our transatlantic brethren, without having recourse to those preparations which are the incentive to hostilities. It is stated that the naval authorities at Plymouth have received orders to get a ship of war ready to proceed to America, and troops are to be sent out to Canada, in numbers, which, according to the high authority of Lord Elgin, are unnecessary. British and American ships are now cruising off the disputed territory on the Central American coast, and any indiscretion on the part of our naval officers in that region might produce

results that would lead to war. We trust, therefore, the matter will, ere long, be discussed in Parliament, so that we may speedily know the actual position of our relations with the States at the present moment.

The great characteristics of last Thursday's *fête* in celebration of peace were the multitude that "assisted" on the occasion, and their admirable behaviour. On this latter point striking testimony was borne at the police-courts on the following morning. The Lord Mayor said he had never witnessed a more striking regard for order and courtesy on the part of a great crowd. At Marlborough-street, the sitting magistrate bore similar testimony; while at Worship-street, situated in the Victoria-park district, not a single case of misconduct or drunkenness was brought before the Court, arising out of the festivity of the preceding night. The fact is highly creditable to the working classes of eastern London, who assembled in countless numbers in Victoria-park, and whose bearing is described as having been most exemplary. It is also a strong argument in favour of the wholesome influence of recreation, and an encouragement to all who are striving to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the mass of the population. Very sad and vast is the crime and destitution yet to be grappled with and extinguished; but last Thursday's experience is a landmark that shows gratifying progress. The regenerative process is going on, though it be but slowly.

On Friday, after the holidays of the few preceding days, both Houses of Parliament applied themselves to work with some success. Three measures of some importance were finally disposed of by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords—the Factories Bill, the Police Counties and Boroughs Bill, and the Joint Stock Companies Bill. Their Lordships were occupied some hours in discussing the measure for creating a new Court of Appeal, to consist of the Lord Chancellor, two Deputy Speakers, and such of the Law Lords as please to attend. The measure is confessedly a compromise of the life-peerage question. Earl Grey maintains that by the bill the prerogative of the Crown is limited; Lord Campbell, on the other hand, considers it increased, as a vote of their lordships had already decided the life-peerage question! Thus the Chief Justice constitutes the House of Lords the Legislature of the land. The bill, however, went through Committee last night, after some complaints as to the imperfections of the new Courts in respect to Scotch appeal cases.

The Sunday Band question has passed through another phase. The musical performances are strictly prohibited in Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens on that day, but permitted in Regent's-park. Last Sunday, some 40,000 persons assembled in that locality to listen to a private band organised by the National Sunday League. According to the *Post*, intimation has been given to Sir John Shelley, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and other supporters of the movement, that, if the people chose to have bands of their own in the Regent's and Victoria-parks on Sunday afternoons, they would not be interfered with. In this form it will be more difficult to put down this popular mode of recreation, than if supplied by Government. The religious world must sooner or later recognise the fact, that worldly influences and enticements can only be effectually met by spiritual weapons.

Elsewhere we have reported the interesting anniversary meeting of the Voluntary School Association, from which it will be seen that the normal school connected with it is to be abandoned, and that the energies of the society are in future to be devoted to assisting, by pecuniary grants and other means, schools in poor localities. This change has been made in co-operation with the Congregational Board of Education, whose Normal College at Homerton continues in a state of active efficiency. Schools conducted on the Voluntary principle are confessedly ill able to compete with those aided by the Education Committee. Mr. Unwin uttered, we believe, a sound truth, when he remarked that the Minutes of Council were more hurtful to the Voluntary system of education than any direct assaults that might be made upon it.

The frightful inundations at Lyons and its neighbourhood, in consequence of the heavy rain and the rising of the Rhone and other rivers, have drawn the Emperor of the French thither in the character of the good Samaritan. His own private purse has been opened to supplement the liberal grant of the Legislative Assembly. This personal policy is calculated to produce a powerful effect on the sensitive French nature. Louis Napoleon, also, while maintaining in full vigour the *régime* of repression, is endeavouring to realise his theory of material development. Thus the Palace of Industry is at present the scene of a great International Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition—the largest perhaps ever held.

The Emperor Alexander has promulgated an amnesty to Polish political exiles, from which the incorrigible are alone excluded. All who return may enjoy their civil rights. "Tell your fellow-countrymen," he is reported to have said to the deputation from the inhabitants of Warsaw, "that the time for idle dreams is at an end. No more of reveries. I wish Poland to be happy, and she can only be so by her union with Russia." Against this language, and the acceptance of any amnesty, the Polish Democratic Society protest. "We could not now," they declare, "without renouncing our country's claims, and calumniating the martyrs of her cause, accept the title of pardoned rebels."

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is instructive, but not gratifying, to observe how the *morale* of a deliberative assembly gradually deteriorates under the leadership of a man who has no fixed principles, and whom no one believes to be in earnest. The House of Commons, under the guidance of the Aberdeen Ministry, especially whenever that Ministry was represented by Mr. Gladstone, was as different in tone and character from that which follows Lord Palmerston as it is possible to conceive. It consists, for the most part, of the same members—the difference being that, under the Aberdeen *régime*, the earnestness and sobriety of the House were paramount in influence—under Lord Palmerston, its *insouciance* is in the ascendant. As the present Session wears on, and it becomes more and more evident that the Premier will not be unseated, serious debate becomes more infrequent, and downright business is treated as a bore. Not that the noble lord himself is wanting in industry. On the contrary, and notwithstanding his advanced age, he is as assiduous in his attendance as any man can be. He is always in his place fronting the middle of the table, and seldom leaves it, except for a hasty dinner, until the House rises, however late the hour may be. But it is pretty generally believed that he has no fixed principles of domestic policy, and it is impossible to guess whether the measures introduced by his colleagues are to be pressed on, or after making a transient show, to be abandoned. Hence, the House has become disreputably careless, and deep interest in what is going forward is now quite exceptional. More holidays than usual, and a more frequent occurrence of the phenomenon known as "no House," at once result from, and increase, this indifference—and it seems likely enough that long before the Session terminates, the business of legislation will be well-nigh surrendered to placemen.

An adjournment over Wednesday—the Derby day—and Thursday, the Queen's birthday, and the day set apart for the peace rejoicings, might be supposed to have given leisure enough for one week. But no! Last night "no House" was made, there being no more than thirty-eight members present at four o'clock. Our record, therefore, will extend over only two nights' engagements—Friday and Monday.

Friday was given up mainly to the Cambridge University Reform Bill, about which the interest appears to be extremely limited. The House was never, throughout the night, otherwise than thin, and of those members who attended, very many had been brought together principally with a view to enlarge the applicability of the clause relating to religious tests, in their bearing upon Dissenters. The debate on the principle of the bill, taken, by arrangement, on the motion for going into committee, was extremely dull. It was introduced by a long speech from Mr. Bouverie, to whom Government has consigned the conduct of the measure. The honourable member for Kilmarnock is a man of pretty advanced Liberal views (which, however, he carefully subordinates to his official position), strong common sense, unbounded self-reliance, and a total absence of nervous sensitiveness. He has a large head with coarseish features, and it is set upon a short stunted body. His address is awkward and clownish, his speech disjointed and unpolished, and his tone imperative rather than persuasive. But he displays occasional strength, and if he were more modest would be more impressive. His speech on Monday night was an indictment against Cambridge University in respect to the quantity and quality of the education it imparts, the expense at which such education is given, and the narrow as well as antiquated character of its constitution. It may have occupied about an hour and a half in delivery. But during that interval the attendance had dwindled down to about five-and-twenty members, and of these, not one half gave earnest heed to the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Walpole, the new member for the University, replied. Mr. Walpole is in most respects the opposite of Mr. Bouverie. A good figure, a handsome face, a charming tone, rich in persuasiveness, and a kindly warmth of heart, which beams through even his bigoted religious views, always lend grace to the right honourable

member's utterances. But he is generally heavy, and, unfortunately, it is not with the weight of his matter. The House, however, usually listens to him with marked respect, and, of course, on the present occasion, it could not courteously do otherwise. He defended with some spirit the University which he represents, but declared that it was not his intention to oppose the principle of the measure. Very sensible thoughts were expressed, or rather intoned by Mr. Pollard-Urquhart—some antiquarian lore was given with wonderful simplicity by Mr. Heywood—and Mr. J. G. Phillimore poured out impulsively some truths mingled with error—but all addressed themselves to almost vacant benches. And when they had concluded, the House dropped, as it were, listlessly into committee on the bill, and proceeded with it up to the twenty-seventh clause. Four divisions were taken—but none of them on points of great importance except the last, which negatived by a majority of 121 to 79 Mr. Wigram's proposal that the students of private halls shall attend Divine worship. The test abolition clause, the 44th of the bill, did not come on, and will probably be decided on Thursday.

On Monday night, the House went into Committee of Supply on the remaining estimates. The chief subjects of discussion in committee were the Charity Commission, of which Mr. M. T. Baines is now the Parliamentary organ, the Small Statute Law Commission, the Endowed School (Ireland) Temporary Commission, and the Patent Law Commission. The vote for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, brought forward as the first of the evening, and before the committee knew what was before it, was carried after a brief protest by Mr. Williams, by 166 ayes to 66 noes. The House resumed towards midnight, and discussed the principle of the Lord Advocate's Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, the second reading of which, after a short debate, was carried without dividing. The objects of this measure are to provide a somewhat more liberal remuneration for the parochial schoolmasters, and to abolish in the parish schools of Scotland that system of exclusion which prevents any man from becoming a schoolmaster in them unless he is a member of the Established Church. It aims, in fact, at liberalising the existing educational system of Scotland, both in regard to the stipends of schoolmasters, and in regard to their eligibility from various religious bodies. If the Lord Advocate would stop here, he would do well—but he has on the table another bill for the establishment of new schools in the burghs of Scotland, and for their maintenance by Burgh-rates. And he threatens at some future time a third measure, which we can scarcely doubt will be designed to bring the entire educational machinery of Scotland under Governmental supervision and control. These officials, under one pretext or another, are for ever plotting away the independence of the people!

LONDON IN THE LIGHT OF THE FIREWORKS.

THE tripartite distribution of the Peace fireworks, served as well to indicate the vast extent of London as to divide its enormous population of sight-seers. Curious it was, after observing the pent-up torrents that poured, from six to nine o'clock, westward along the Strand, and northward up Regent-street or the Hampstead-road, to mark, from the foot of Primrose-hill, the simultaneous illumination of the starless sky at different, widely-separated points. While the golden spray of rockets and streamers from the west almost mingled with that from the north,—fiery billows, meeting from either side of an isthmus of cloud, and nearly washing it away,—a broad glow on the eastern horizon, flung up from Victoria-park, showed how remote from each other are parts of the same city. It recalled the scene so graphically commemorated in Macaulay's Lay of "the Armada,"—the sentinel on Whitehall-gate decrying the "streak of blood-red light" overhanging Richmond-hill—the waking of "the royal city" at one start and with one cry—the kindling of answering fires on "all her stately gates"—the clash of the alarm from her reeling spires—the rush of hurrying feet—the stream of pikes and flags—the horsemen spurring in from every village round—the flight of the courier flames from "wild Blackheath," from "Surrey's pleasant hills," and from "bleak Hampstead's swarthy moor." It suggested that, universal as was the patriotic eagerness of Elizabeth's subjects to repel the Spaniard, the beacon-fires could not collect,

"From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,"

an army one-fifth as large as the multitude which London alone furnished to this peaceful spectacle. The wisdom of that day tried to limit by law the growth of the capital—already, it was complained, a head too large for the body. Three centuries later, when the relative population of London to

that of all England is certainly not diminished—the 2,000,000 and 20,000,000 of Victoria's reign about answering to 200,000 and 2,000,000 in Elizabeth's—the successors of Bacon and Burleigh think it a great stroke of policy to provide a divided feast for the many-headed monster.

Pyrotechnic exhibitions being of a sort to allow free scope to thought, while the eye is entertained—or wearied, as the case may be—we may let our musings wander over the habitations of the people massed about us in the parks and streets. The stately mansions and snug villas within our ken—some of them so comically economic in their contributions to the general blaze as to indicate an equally comical sensibility to the public opinion that may perchance express itself in pebbles—do they indeed typify the dwellings of the people? Between St. John's-wood and Bonner's-fields, what varieties of habitation might we not find! Could a seat be got in the railway-trains that have left behind, as we are told, hundreds of would-be passengers at every station between Blackwall and Hampstead, what Asmodeus glimpses might we not obtain! Even by no better light than that of the fireworks, we can see here, mingling in temporary equality with the well-dressed and well-behaved, a class who can by no possibility have issued from decent, comfortable homes. The "roughs" bear about with them, in features scarcely human, and manners that would disgrace the "noble savages," proof of a squalid lodging, if not of utter houselessness. They look quite unacquainted with beds and washbasins—well accustomed to sleep on dirty floors, if not upon the bare earth, and to wash, at best, in the hot stream that runs from some brewer's yard. They bear, certainly, a very small proportion to the general mass,—but of that, again, there are not a few whose pallid faces and sloven dress betray more than the necessary privations of labour;—the foetid air of the city court, the want of self-respect engendered by indecent crowding. These are not a rude folk; they do not boisterously shout applause, or profanely condemn, much less jostle women and children from their better places. But their very gentleness is touching. They seem so helplessly resigned to their hard lot as to have lost even the power to envy their happier fellows. They are the victims of civilisation, but not its enemies. They appear to enjoy, with a sympathetic as well as sensuous gratification, the public spectacle,—but to have no thought of stoning the houses that do not "light up." So much of simultaneous pleasure and self-restraint was never before seen in a London populace.

Traversing the City, when the fireworks are over, and the "illuminations" begin to struggle with the dawn, it is easy to see whence come these separate classes in the common crowd. More may be learned of London by a walk at sunrise than by years of daily journeying between the City and suburbs; and now there is a living London to study as well as its dead though speaking walls. Now we can observe whither slink away the "roughs," and where are hidden, by their own numbers, the suffering poor. Here, made visible, and almost beautiful, by the ruddy dawn, is a Plumtree-court,—like that in which Dr. Letheby found nine or ten men, women, and children, in one room, with only a hundred cubic feet of air to each instead of the legal three hundred. There, sparkling from the few inches of glass the sun can find to touch upon, are the garrets in which, according to Mr. Coroner Wakley, children are nightly poisoned by impure air. And all this beneath the same canopy of lightning-brodered cloud that lately stretched from Piccadilly to Bow-common!—yea, the same surpassing glory of sun and stars overhanging Pimlico and Plumtree-court! If the fireworks show us London in a light like this, if the gas and oil devices that only paled before the day, reveal contrasts thus wide as well as a city thus immense—need we ask what are the first duties of recovered opportunity for social improvements, what the first victory of peace that should supplement the gains of war?

RECOGNITION OF GENERAL WALKER.

THE Government of President Pierce has signalled its own approximate termination, by recognising *de facto* a Government threatened with fatal combinations. When last allusion was made in these columns to General Walker, it was to exhibit him as engaged in a sanguinary and apparently unsuccessful war against the states adjacent to that Nicaragua which he has lawlessly invaded. It was observed, however, that his ultimate defeat was by no means to be reckoned secure,—and that the sanction of his enterprise by the United States would probably yield him irresistible auxiliaries. The former contingency has come to pass. An envoy from the Nicaraguan adventurer has been received at Washington,—and his reception justified, in a Message to the Senate, on the ground that it is the systematic policy of the United States to recognise all established Governments.

There can be as little doubt that this transac-

tion is wrong in spirit as that it is right in the letter. The principle laid down in the Message is not only established by the usage of the Old World, but is the special property of Governments like our own—the creations of Providential design and of popular choice. It is a doctrine equally in the interests of amity and freedom. If it had been impartially acted upon, from the beginning of this century, Europe would have escaped the exhausting and useless struggle with Napoleon—Italy and Hungary would have been independent of Austria. Its application to the existing Government of France probably saved that country from prolonged civil war and the chances of collision with the Great Powers. But that was also an instance of the unfair, because premature and partial, application of the principle. By hastening to acknowledge Louis Napoleon as lawful ruler of the nation on all whose laws he had trampled, and that while an armed vindication of the law had scarcely been overcome, Lord Palmerston betrayed his own animus, and gave the moral sanction of England to an usurpation not yet consecrated by success. In all such crises, it is the sacred duty of neighbouring Governments not to anticipate results—least of all, to aid in bringing out a result unfavourable to public morality and the general stability of states. But this is what the American Government have done. By professing to recognise an established power in a movement which is not practical, only because "there be land rats and there be water rats,"—and which seemed just about to receive an ignominious termination,—they have made themselves a party to an unaccomplished enterprise, and lent decisive aid in a contest between authority and aggression. They were especially bound, moreover, to reserve their recognition until the Walker Government had become indisputably established, inasmuch as it had been set up by fugitives from their own land, and on a scene already the subject of international difference. As it is, they palpably confess their approval of buccaneering, and their indifference to peace.

But it does not follow that England is to think the worse of the American people, or to break with the American Government. The object of President Pierce's intervention is too transparent to deceive. Its postponement till the moment for nominating his own successor, stamps as the trick of a vulgar politician what it is attempted to pass off as an act of international statesmanship. Let us at least wait to see its reception at the balloting booths, before we brand it as a symptom of national immorality. And as to the questions in dispute between the two Governments, these are not in the least more difficult of arrangement—but rather the easier. We are provided with conclusive reason for withdrawing our protectorate of Central America, and have not the slightest pretext for diplomatic complaint of the spirit in which it has been furnished; while the other party in the quarrel exhibits to the world an unscrupulousness that goes to justify ourselves. Above all and through all, we are charged with the duty of keeping peace between two great branches of this quarrelsome, obstinate, and masterful Saxon race. On him who first draws, will lay the blame of his brother's blood.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As the summer advances, the attractions of this delightful place of resort greatly increase, and the directors are doing their best to augment them. Last week nearly 60,000 visited the Sydenham Palace, and even on Thursday last not less than 22,000 found time to run down to visit its unrivalled beauties. Amongst the new features is a picture gallery, opened to the public on Monday, on the basement story of the north wing of the Crystal Palace. The space is divided into compartments or rooms occupied by the different schools of art. The windows at the sides are completely darkened, and the pictures hung upon the surface, while by closing up a large portion of the crystal roof, a most pleasing and effective light is obtained. The number of pictures in the gallery is about 400. They include a large number of those exhibited at Paris, and many which are well known to the public by the exhibition in the previous galleries in London; among others, a fine work of Rosa Bonheurs, and one by her sister. There is also a very fine selection sent by the Belgian and Dutch artists. The works of English artists occupy about one-half of the entire space allotted to the gallery. Each of the pictures will have attached to them, in legible characters, the title of the subject, the name of the artist, and a number corresponding to one in a register to be kept, with the prices of the pictures. The works of art are placed free of all cost to the artists, and the company receive ten per cent. commission on the sales effected. The gallery is a most important and valuable addition to the other attractions of the palace, and is highly creditable to the

energy and ability of Mr. Mogford, who has been charged with the duty of organising the collection.

The Friday concerts grow in public estimation; not less than 6,000 were present last Friday—an event unprecedented in the annals of musical art. Visitors were for the first time admitted to the concerts on payment of an admission fee of 7s. 6d., and the consequence was a largely increased audience. Grist and Mario were both in excellent voice. One of the finest exploits of the morning was the delivery by Madame Jenny Ney of the grand scena from the "Oberon," which she gave with a force and dramatic purpose entitling her to unbounded praise. Mr. Costa did not conduct the orchestra, but his place was most efficiently filled by M. Sainton.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, Mr. Surman gave his annual night at Exeter Hall, on which occasion the oratorio of "Judah Maccabeus" was performed. The attraction, so far as the singers was concerned, was not very great. The principal were, Messdames Hughes, Wells, Witham, Gilbert, A. Cox, and Messrs. G. Perren and Lawler. It may be said of them that they did their best, and succeeded in pleasing a not inconsiderable auditory. Mr. Lawler sang, "Arm, arm, ye brave!" and "The Lord worketh wonders," with much feeling and power. Mr. G. Perren, whose voice, though sweet, is not powerful enough for Exeter Hall, was also successful in "Sound an alarm," in spite of an organ not adapted for such vigorous singing as this air requires. Miss E. Haynes was greatly applauded in "Wise men fastening," and the full chorus gave very spiritedly "See the conquering hero comes." On the whole, the performance went off extremely well. They were preceded by R. Hocking's "Thanksgiving Anthem for Peace," in which the organist, Mr. T. Jolley, much distinguished himself. Mr. Surman conducted, the second in command being Mr. H. Blagrove.

THE SPLIT IN THE CONSERVATIVE CAMP.

Under this heading the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writing on Monday says: A writer in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, who is vouched for by that journal "as one of the ablest and best known members of the Conservative Opposition," alluding to the absence of the leaders at the late division on Mr. Miall's motion, suggests the following explanation in reference to Mr. Disraeli by recalling certain facts in his Parliamentary career *apropos* to the question of the Irish Church. A storm is evidently brewing, the first outbreak of which will be unmistakably heard at this side of the Channel:—

"Mr. Disraeli," says the writer, "does not usually absent himself from the House of Commons—no one is more assiduous or more unwearied in his attendance. Does he differ from his party upon the maintenance of the Irish Church as he does upon the preservation of the Christian character of Parliament? It was an occasion upon which the leader of the Conservative party was bound to be in his place. His neglect of that duty was nothing more or less than a voluntary abdication of his leadership; and the Conservative party deserve their fate if they ever allow him to assume it again. I do not know whether any light can be thrown upon this subject by the following extracts from *Hansard*. On the 16th February, 1844, Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons:—

"Let them consider Ireland, as they would any other country similarly situated, in their closets. They would see a teeming population . . . that dense population, in extreme distress, inhabited an island where there was an Established Church which was not their church, and a territorial aristocracy, the richest of whom lived in distant capitals. Thus, they had a starving population, and absentee aristocracy, and an alien Church, and, in addition, the weakest executive in the world. That was the Irish question."

"The speaker went the length of asserting that this state of things actually called for a revolution:—
"What," he asked, "would honourable gentlemen say, if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once, the remedy is revolution. But the Irish would not have a revolution. And why? Because Ireland was connected with another powerful country. . . . If the connexion with England prevented a revolution, and a revolution were the only remedy, England, logically, was in the position of being the cause of all the misery of Ireland."

But he went on to state his Irish policy. I pray the attention of Irish Conservatives to his words:—

"To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force. . . . The moment they had a strong executive, a just administration, and ecclesiastical equality, they would have peace in Ireland."

Any incredulous reader desirous of verifying this quotation, will find it in *Hansard* for 1844, volume 72, page 1,016. He may, perhaps, after reading it, begin dimly to understand why Mr. Disraeli, who spoke it, walked out of the house on Tuesday evening. But this does not alter the serious question that is raised: Is the Conservative party determined to defend the Irish Church? If so, are Mr. Disraeli, Sir John Pakington, and Lord Stanley their leaders? I do not hesitate to add another question: Ought any Irish Conservative member assist in displacing Lord Palmerston to make way for a Ministry of which these would be prominent members? Contrast with this miserable and cowardly shuffling the manly conduct of the Premier, who boldly took his stand upon the Act of Union and denounced the proposal to spoliate the Irish Church as a violation of national faith. Nay, although I have no particular regard for those who call themselves the immediate followers of Sir R. Peel, I could not help being struck by the fact that among the names of those who voted

against Mr. Miall are those of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, while we look in vain for those of the Conservative leaders. It may not be convenient to say it, but be assured there are hundreds and thousands of Irish Protestants who will never again vote for a member who will not think it his first Parliamentary duty to separate himself wholly in political action from the Conservative deserters and betrayers of the Irish Church. Perhaps I may apply to the lamentable condition to which their present leaders have reduced the Conservative party the words I have quoted from Mr. Disraeli:—"The only remedy is revolution. Until there is a complete revolution both in leaders and in policy—a change both of men and measures—new combinations and new tactics, there is not the smallest chance of retrieving the utterly broken fortunes of what was once, and might be again 'the great Conservative party.'"

The feeling entertained respecting the new movement for abrogating Irish Endowments amongst the ultra Protestants of Dublin, found expression in a public manner on Friday, the 23rd ultimo, when "an aggregate Protestant meeting" was held at the Rotunda, "to pronounce upon, and take steps to frustrate, the unconstitutional and iniquitous scheme for the spoliation of the property of the Irish Church about to be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Miall, M.P." The Round Room (says the *Sentinel*) was densely crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; the meeting was one of the most remarkable we have seen for some time, inasmuch as it was chiefly composed of males, the audience numbering at least three thousand, including six hundred of the Protestant electors of the city of Dublin. Colonel Boyes occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Gregg was the principal speaker. In the course of his speech he emphatically maintained that the Irish Church was made inviolate by the treaty of the Union. "I say that was a compact between the Irish Protestant nation, made on behalf of that nation by the Irish Protestant Parliament; and between the English nation, made on behalf of that nation by the English Parliament." The reverend doctor went on to speak in the following strain:—

Now, my friends, I submit that this statement of the case shows that the English Parliament, or otherwise the Imperial Parliament, is bound in honour not to disavow, and thus dis-establish the Irish Church. (Loud applause.) I venture to say that my statement implies the way in which the question should be met; and that, when Mr. Miall brings forward this question, the Minister of the Crown should stand up and say, in effect, "Mr. Speaker, as the representative of British majesty and of English honour, I allege that the honourable member for Rochdale is making a proposal that would dishonour England, and present her, if consented to, in the eyes of the world, as a covenant-breaking, compact-violating, truth-infringing nation. (Loud cheers.) I hold that the proposition made by the honourable gentleman is in itself dishonourable, that it cannot be entertained by this House under any circumstances with honour; that if by possibility it should pass, it would justify rebellion. (Cheers.) It would justify rebellion—(renewed cheers)—on the part of the Irish Protestant heroic nation; and, consequently, I move that, as out of order, we pass to the previous question, and refuse to entertain the proposition at all." . . . Now, the resolution says, that we trust our representatives will do this; that we trust they may divide the House of Commons on this question, if they stood alone in the matter, throwing themselves back upon the right arms of their Protestant countrymen. (Tremendous cheering.) Sir, it is their duty to say that the Irish Protestant nation will not allow the infringement of their rights. (Cheers.) We will not allow it—I will not allow it—(most enthusiastic applause and Kentish fire)—and, Sir, I tell you, the English religious Protestant nation, nor the Scotch Protestant nation, will not allow it. (Applause.) Sir, it has been my privilege of late to have attended great Protestant meetings in England; I have met thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of the English people; I have brought before them questions of righteousness, and of truth, and I have discovered their mind upon them; and I hesitate not to say that I myself could walk through the length and breadth of England; that I could walk throughout the great towns; that I could go to the manufacturing millions, and that I could, with the influence of the clergy to back me, collect the English Protestants in their thousands, in their different localities, and raise an agitation against the infraction of British national honour and—

A voice: We will follow you over the world. (Tremendous cheers.)

Dr. GREGG: That would clearly and evidently show that if the Government were so besotted—and I do not consider that the present English Government is such—but if any Government were so besotted as to listen to the voice of Mr. Miall, and attempt to plunder the sacred property of the Irish Church, secured to us as it is by an inviolable national compact, the result would be a civil war—"hear," and cheers)—a civil war that would shake the empire to its very centre. (Hear.)

An extraordinary operation, necessitated by a singular accident, has just been performed in the Bristol Royal Infirmary. A young Irishman, named Patrick Haggarty, residing in New-street, St. Philip's, while romping with one of his countrywomen and neighbours, ran after a buxom girl, who was engaged in sempstress work, and gave her a hug in sport. A needle which was in the breast of her gown literally entered the cavity of his chest, and broke off, leaving nearly three-quarters of an inch of steel in the muscles. Haggarty instantly felt sick and faint, and was taken to the infirmary, where it was determined to make an effort to extract the needle, so as to prevent inflammation of the heart and death from ensuing. Dr. Green accordingly cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare the surface of the heart discovered a small portion of the needle fragment protruding, which he drew out with forceps. The delicate operation was most successful, and Haggarty, though not yet entirely out of danger, is progressing favourably.

THE PEACE FETE ON THURSDAY.

Last Thursday it seemed as though the whole population of London had descended into the streets. The movement began almost from break of day. There was a very general suspension of business, and at an early hour of the forenoon streams of people began to move through the great thoroughfares. Thousands had come up from the country; London poured forth its multitudes, of all ages and both sexes; and as the day advanced, the flow of people augmented in every direction. The number of country-folk and of families of the working-classes in holiday attire, the number of young girls and children abroad, was very remarkable. At noon there were what in ordinary times would be called crowds in the parks; in the afternoon, these crowds, augmented by the ever-flowing torrents of human beings surpassed in bulk any multitudes ever gathered on ordinary occasions; at night the green grass was no longer visible anywhere within the vicinity of the fireworks—the people covered the whole space. This was more especially obvious in the Green-park, on account of its smaller area; but the multitudes were far greater in the other parks. The weather, which seemed likely to be unpropitious at the outset, fortunately kept fair, and scarcely a drop of rain fell from morning to midnight.

The official celebration of the day in honour of the Queen consisted of the inspection of the Guards in St. James's-park, and the drawing-room held by the Queen at St. James's Palace. The persons going to the drawing-room attracted great numbers of sight-seers, and gave St. James's-street and Pall Mall an air of unusual gaiety.

Towards the afternoon there was a continuous stream of people along the great thoroughfares towards the Park. The night was very favourable for pyrotechnic display, an accumulation of dark clouds, forming a capital background. Soon after nine o'clock, the whole surface of the Green-park was covered with a moving mass of humanity, oscillating like a sea, and carrying out subsequently the similarity still more by the rolling sound of the voices, now louder, now lower, as approving shouts at each new device, alternated with the buzz of expectation of what was to follow. About half-past nine, there was a grand display of coloured lights, each imparting its peculiar tint upon every surrounding object and then followed a discharge of maroons, followed by pearl streamers, a hundred half-pound rockets, and fifty eight-inch shells, which shook the ground with their report, and called forth loudly-expressed approbation. Wheel pieces, batteries of gold streamers, tourbillons, blue, green, red, and yellow rockets, and shells succeeded, interspersed with gold and silver rain, revolving and changing stars, globes which, after playing for a time, formed into baskets of serpents, squibs and rockets, fountains, flowers, yew trees, &c., &c., until twenty-four divisions had been exhausted, and the eyes of the people were fatigued with gazing so long upon fire in such gorgeous guise. The view through the trees from Birdcage-walk was singularly beautiful—the gold, silver, and party-coloured showers, as they descended in cascades, or arose in graceful and fantastic form, contrasting with the sombre foliage, and filling up, as it were, interstices between the branches and leaves in a remarkable and pleasing manner. Her Majesty and the Royal family viewed the whole from Buckingham Palace. In Hyde-park, the display was nearly similar, and the spectators very numerous. They had an advantage over those in other localities; as, in addition to the display before them, the rockets and shells from Primrose-hill and the Green-park were seen to great advantage; and both continued for some time after they had ceased in Hyde-park. The new places of popular recreation, Victoria-park, had, on this occasion, its first share in any official demonstration. Containing nearly 400 acres, it appeared to be covered by a moving mass. The *Daily News* says of it:—

It was calculated that not less than two hundred thousand persons were present. This mass of people was remarkably characteristic. It consisted almost wholly of one class; nothing could be more homogeneous. There was no visible admixture of the dangerous classes, and the middle class was scarcely represented at all. Everybody seemed at home; there was an air of confidence in themselves, and each other, as they wandered leisurely about at first, and finally settled quietly and orderly in places to witness the fireworks, and so continued during the whole time of the display. For a period of four hours we did not observe a single drunken person, and we saw but one policeman, who was stationed at one of the gates.

The display on Primrose-hill, drew together an immense assemblage, who were remarkably well-behaved. Here the peculiarity was the parachute shell, which remained suspended for a time in the air like a bright planet. In other respects there was a general sameness in the pyrotechnic display, and a want of elaboration in the designs. At each centre the finale consisted of a grand discharge of 10,000 rockets at one time. The aerial parts, namely, the flights of rockets and others of their kind, were good; but the framework devices were very much like those of Cremorne, which was not exactly what was expected. However, the spectators were soberly pleased in general, and once or twice broke out into applause. When all was over the crowds dispersed, not less quietly, but more quickly, than they had gathered together; in an hour the Parks were once more bare and deserted; and the immense masses flooded the streets again.

The illuminations were far more general than was at one time anticipated. There was plenty of light—indeed the cloud canopy above London was white with light; but there was no great variety in the designs. Gas played its part in forming stars, crowns, wreaths, and the initials of the Sovereigns of England and France. There were many humbler attempts in oil

lamps; but the most ambitious of these, Somerset House, totally failed—the lamps were not lighted at all. Chinese lanterns were used in many places, with not much effect. There were also transparencies of more or less merit, those of glass were very neat and effective. On the whole there was a sameness in the designs—crowns, stars, wreaths, initials, over and over again in gas or oil; but there were some conspicuous instances. Lord Ward's house in Park-lane was entirely outlined in gas; there were 20,000 jets, and the consumption was at the rate of 2,000 feet per minute. The Marquis of Breadalbane had placed his illumination—"V.A." enclosed in laurel leaves all in gas—above all the surrounding houses. The Turkish Ambassador's illumination was a novelty—variegated lamps lighted up by gas from within. In front of Apsley House was an inscription in gas, "Long live the Queen," and on three sides of the parapet flambeau jets of gas. The most brilliant centres of illumination were Belgravia, Regent-street, and Whitehall-place. The house of the late Lord Raglan in Great Stanhope-street was conspicuous for the funeral darkness in which it was enshrouded. Most of the obscure quarters of the town had their illuminations, some modest enough, others of more pretension. But the great fact of the evening was the numerical bulk of the crowd and its admirable behaviour.

The conduct of the people was above all praise. Scarcely a dozen policemen were visible in the most crowded parts; yet there was no disturbance, or accident, or quarrelling. Everybody appeared to be in the best humour, and determined to keep his temper proof against all annoyances. At two, three, and four o'clock the crowd in the street was still great, and long after that time the suburbs resounded with the sound of returning vehicles, taking home the tired pleasure seekers, and the causeways dotted with tired pedestrians not fortunate enough to obtain conveyances.

At the Mansion House, on Friday, the Lord Mayor said he had gone with the crowd to view the illuminations, for the purpose of convincing himself of the orderly conduct of the people, and he had never in his life beheld a vast concourse of people in which so little tumult, confusion, or annoyance prevailed. Everywhere there seemed to be a general desire to exhibit courtesy and good-will one to another, and people of all classes combined to show with how little parade of authority on such occasions the people of this great metropolis might be ruled. At Marlborough-street Court, the sitting magistrate, Mr. Bingham, and the chief clerk declared that they never, in all their lengthened personal experience of the conduct of large assemblages of the population, witnessed more peaceable and praiseworthy behaviour. At Worship-street, the amount of the night charges on Friday, was unusually limited, and notwithstanding the vast concourse of persons in the Victoria-park on the night before, within the jurisdiction of this court, not a single case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct at all connected with the celebrations was brought under the notice of the magistrate.

The *Morning Post* states, that during last week, 30,000 persons found employment in preparing the illuminations for the West-end alone; and it is computed that 100 miles of metal piping were laid down between Temple-bar in the east and Albert-gate in the west.

Unhappily, there were several cases of accident from the falling rocket-sticks. One man, struck on the head, died very shortly afterwards; and no less than seven or eight cases of blindness or fracture of the skull, from the same cause, are at present under treatment in St. George's and Charing-cross Hospitals. Some children are said to have been killed, and three persons are also reported to have been run over and seriously injured. In Charing-cross Hospital there is a policeman, who, while in the discharge of his duties, had been run over by a cab, from which he has sustained a severe fracture of the thigh.

On Thursday night, a numerous party was assembled in the outer gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, from whence a magnificent view of the fireworks and illuminations was obtained. Among the party were Mr. Charles Dickens, Dean Milman, Mr. Mark Lemon, and other notabilities.

Many other towns added their quota to the Peace celebration of the metropolis on the 29th. At Portsmouth, there were inspection of troops, firing of a *feu-de-joie*, fireworks from the fleet, and so on. Among the places where the people made holiday and means were provided for their amusement, were Leicester, Shrewsbury, Liverpool, Birmingham, Chatham, Cheltenham, Sheffield.

Dublin illuminated on the 29th: the public offices were lighted up with great splendour. There was a military review in the Phoenix-park, in the morning; and at night a brilliant show of fireworks, attended by "thronged spectators that defied calculation."

Thursday was kept as a general holiday at Edinburgh. A Royal salute was fired from the castle guns; the Lord High Commissioner held a levee; and there was a grand display of fireworks in the Queen's Park. "Almost the entire population turned out," and "an immense number came from distant places." At Glasgow, business was generally suspended; there was a military parade, and *feu-de-joie*; excursions by steamers and rail; and displays of fireworks by private persons. There were no illuminations at either Edinburgh or Glasgow.

The public dinner (says the *Western Times*) was the grand feature of the Exeter peace rejoicings. The higher and lower markets were devoted to the dining of the poor of the city, with the exception of those of Trinity parish. The number to be provided for (exclusive of children treated to tea and cake afterwards) was about 10,000. The length of the tables in both

markets was 3,500 yards. The quantity of beef and mutton, 10,000 lbs.; plum pudding, 5,000 lbs., best quality; bread, 9,850 loaves, each weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; beer, 2,250 gallons. Upwards of 4,000 children, under ten years of age, were treated with coffee and buns in the lower market in the afternoon.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor departed for Lyons on Sunday, and slept at Dijon. He reached Lyons on Monday morning, and was received with enthusiasm. The object of the Emperor's visit is to afford assistance to the many sufferers through the recent inundations, and to console them by his personal presence. He has visited the scene of inundations, riding on horseback along the banks, and distributed relief with his own hands, and given the sum of 100,000*l.* to the Prefect. The Legislative Body have so far harmonised with this mission as unanimously to vote the bill granting two millions of francs to those who have suffered from these calamities.

The visit of the Emperor Alexander to the King of Prussia is, in Paris, considered a regular demonstration against Austria.

"We believe we can safely announce," says the *Courrier de Marseille*, "that the visit of the Emperor to Algeria is absolutely decided on, and that it will take place before long."

Count Orloff left Paris on Thursday morning for Montpellier. Before leaving he was presented by the Emperor Napoleon with a diamond cross of the Legion of Honour, an unusual mark of favour.

A deputation of Poles has waited on M. Walewski to protest against the policy of the Congress of Paris, in not taking into consideration the question of their national rights.

The *Moniteur* has officially announced that the Baron de Bazancourt's work has no official character. "M. de Bazancourt," the statement adds, "has written his book according to his own views, and he alone is responsible for the facts and opinions contained therein."

Eighteen persons have just been found guilty, by the Correctional Tribunal of Cognac, of belonging to a secret society called the *Militante*, the centre of whose operations is at Chateaufort. They are all sentenced to fine and imprisonment, the period of imprisonment varying from two years to one month. Interdiction of civil rights for a long period is in most cases superadded.

The trial of the news-agent, Lejolivet, on a charge of complicity in purloining public documents, and of bribing and corrupting a servant of the State, comes on before the Court of Assizes of Paris in the early part of this month. He is charged with having induced one of the workmen of the Imperial printing office to purloin the copies of the Treaty of Peace and the protocols, in order to communicate them to the newspapers the *Indépendance Belge* and the *Nord*.

RUSSIA.

At Warsaw, on the 23rd, the Emperor Alexander reviewed the troops and gave audience to the nobles and officers of State. In his reply to their congratulations, the Emperor is reported to have observed:—

My line of conduct towards your country is—absolute forgetfulness of the past. I am content with the Poles, not merely because, in spite of revolutions and wars in which all Europe has been entangled, they have not forgotten their duties to their sovereign and themselves, but still more because those of them who have fought in the ranks of my soldiers have displayed a bravery and fidelity which have been proof against all temptation.

I have them all in my heart, and shall not cease to love the Poles as my own children.

Tell this, gentlemen, I pray you, to your fellow-countrymen; but tell them also that the time for idle dreams is at an end. No more of reveries. Gentlemen, I wish Poland to be happy, and she can only be so by her union with Russia.

An amnesty is officially announced, giving permission for all political exiles to return. They will be reinstated in their civil rights. "From this act of pardon," says the *ukase*, "are excepted those of the *émigrés* who by their proceedings have proved, or continue to prove, their incorrigible hatred towards the Russian Government."

An Imperial *ukase* places the educational establishments of Russia under the Emperor's special superintendence. A draught plan for constituting a Board of Education, with the assistance of a committee of learned men, has been submitted to the Emperor.

On the morning of the 27th, the Czar received by appointment a number of the marshals of the nobility and the notables of the kingdom resident at Warsaw. He declared his intention to maintain and execute all that the late Emperor Nicholas had ordained for Poland. This last declaration is understood by some to glance at the organic statute octroyed in 1832, but never carried into execution. According to that statute, Poland would have elective States endowed with a consultative on certain public affairs.

CRIMEA.

Marshal Pelissier it was expected would shortly return to France, resigning the command to General M'Mahon.

General d'Allonville's cavalry corps had come round by land to Kamiesch from Eupatoria. The *Courrier de Marseille* publishes the following description of the march: "On leaving Eupatoria, we marched along the coast of the Gulf of Kalamita, leaving on our left the salt lakes of Sassiik, Tuzla, and Kamiesch. With regard to these lakes, the Tartars, in order to supply themselves with salt, have only to

drive their carts into the water sufficiently deep for the water to flow into the carts; and the mud at the bottom being stirred up with the wheels, in a few minutes they have an abundant supply of salt left behind as sediment. The waters, or rather the mud, at the bottom of these lakes, is said to be a sovereign remedy for rheumatism and other chronic complaints of the kind. We unfortunately had no time to test this remedy, for although we have not many men affected with chronic complaints, many of us have at times severe twinges of rheumatism in our joints from the damp and cold nights which we have been exposed to. After passing the lake of Kamiesch our road quitted the seacoast, and turned a little to the east towards Old Fort, near which the troops of the expedition landed on the 14th September, 1854. On leaving Old Fort, we traversed three chains of heights and then crossed Bulgankack, which is rather a rivulet than a river. The Alma is only separated from this stream by a small rising ground which runs east and west. I cannot express to you our feelings on reaching the foot of the heights washed by the Alma, and where the allied troops so gloriously opened the campaign of the Crimea. One could scarcely believe that our troops could have been able to scale the rapid ascent which separated them from the army of Prince Menschikoff. After leaving on our right the village of Mamaskeni, our road again proceeded towards the sea, and crossed the Belbec at a short distance from its mouth. We then entered on the road from Baktchiserai and Simferopol, which is a better and wider one than that on which we had been before marching, and we soon after arrived before the northern forts. Our embarkation will take place at Sebastopol, and not at Kamiesch."

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 23d of May state: "The Princes Vogorides and Virtaledes, the Armenians Dadian and Mihran Bey, the Protestant Stephen Bey and the Hebrew Hatim have for the time being a seat and voice in the Medjlis Council. The excitement at Serajewo, the capital of Bosnia, in consequence of the building of a church steeple, has been suppressed. Kurschid Pasha took energetic measures."

Advices from Athens of the 24th of May say: "The French Minister has received leave of absence, and is gone to Paris."

PRUSSIA.

The Dowager-Empress of Russia remains at Berlin in a very precarious state of health, and the Czar has gone to that city to watch the illness of his mother. The relations between Prussia and Russia become closer than ever, and there is great significance in the news that the Prussian Government has resolutely determined not to countenance any Austrian project for the occupancy of Italian soil.

The Triennial census taken in Prussia in the month of December, 1855, has given the following results:—Civil population, 16,990,282 souls; military, 211,731; making a total of 17,202,013. The census of 1852 gave a total population of 16,935,420; the increase has, therefore, been 266,593, or 1.57 per cent. on the population of 1852. This increase is less considerable than it was from 1849 to 1852, when it was 537,572, or 3.30 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

The *Frankfort Journal* publishes the following as the substance of an Austrian circular, addressed by Count Buol to Austrian diplomatic agents abroad. It is a reply to Count Cavour's memorandum of the 16th April:—

Like the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, Count Buol starts from the principle that reforms in Italy are much needed, but, as to the means of those reforms, comes to a conclusion diametrically opposed to Sardinian policy.

While the memorandum of the 16th April seeks the causes of the state of affairs in Italy in the measures which Austria, and the Italian Sovereigns who have called in that Power to their aid, have recourse to put down revolutionary excitement in Italy, the Austrian circular despatch considers such a state of things as the immediate consequence of a secret and wide-spread propaganda which continues to act in Italy. Sardinia, the only Italian State, according to Count Cavour, capable of opposing a firm barrier to the revolutionary spirit, is designated in Count Buol's note as the focus of this propaganda.

The Vienna Cabinet hurls back at that of Turin the accusations brought by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries against Austria and the Italian States above-mentioned. The circular observes that it is just possible that Sardinia is working the revolutionary spirit with a view to her own territorial aggrandisement.

It also points out that the barrier opposed to a revolutionary movement in Italy is not erected by Piedmont, but that it is based on the Austrian system and on foreign occupation; and attributes the bitterness of Piedmont against Austria and the above-cited Italian States solely to the obstacles which this barrier opposes to the projects which Austria attributes to Sardinia.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin, states that the Minister of the Interior has, by the Emperor's directions, issued a circular to the municipal and police authorities, recommending them to oppose every measure calculated to wound the feelings of Protestants. In his circular he states that every subject of the Emperor enjoys the right of protection in his religious belief after life as during his existence, and that no obstacle is to be placed in the way of religious ceremonies authorised by the laws. In order to facilitate the burial in their native land of individuals belonging to other states of Germany, Austria has concluded a convention with Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and other minor States, by which permission in the shape of a pass, will be granted for the transport of a body from the territory of one of the contracting parties into that of another.

It is remarked that Baron Werner, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, has gone or is going to Italy, probably Rome, for the benefit of his health; but the true reason of the journey is supposed to be "some mission to the Papal Government." M. de Walewski, the brother of the French Minister, recently passed through Genoa, on his way to Rome, "on a mission connected with the reforms recommended by France to the Papal Government." It is said that Austria's desires of reform at Rome would be satisfied by compliance with the following recommendations: "1. A change in the system of public instruction. 2. A radical reform in the administration of justice. 3. Troops to be raised in the country. 4. Construction of the projected railroads, and incitement to commercial enterprise on the part of the Government."

ITALY.

M. Manin, the distinguished defender of Venice, has published two remarkable letters; the first is a denunciation of the "theory of the pincard." He refuses to argue the question. "The feelings of every honest man in Italy and abroad reject, reprove, and abominate such a doctrine—the doctrine of destroying human life by acts of treachery, at any time, in any place, and for any motive whatever." The National party must separate itself solemnly and irrevocably from assassins. It seems strange that in denouncing assassination he should have to add that he is performing "an act of courage." His second letter calls upon the National party to give their co-operation to the Piedmontese Government, in event of its entering upon the way which conducts to the common end, "the independence and unity of Italy."

From Rome we learn that Cardinal Antonelli was preparing a reply to the memorandum of Count Cavour and to the speech of Lord Palmerston, which the Pope had caused to be inserted in the *Giornale di Roma*. The cardinal was collecting for the purpose a number of administrative and statistical documents, and the whole is to be forwarded to Paris by Cardinal Patrizi.

We learn from Genoa that the Sardinian General-in-Chief was daily expected in that city, where preparations were making to give him a triumphant reception. The Municipal Council unanimously voted for that purpose a sum of 20,000*fr.*

According to the *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent, accounts from Parma state that arrests continue to take place every day, and the accused are taken off to confinement at Mantua, at Gratz, and other prisons, where they are said to be tortured for the purpose of extracting from them details of a "vast conspiracy," which the Austrians maintain exists.

The King of Naples, it is said, when lately granting an audience to some newly-appointed "Intendants," remarked to them that of course they had seen the Minister of the Interior:—

I know (continued his Majesty) that Bianchini has advised you to be mild and just, but you must recollect that, although Bianchini is a good man, he knows nothing about the Administration, and that you are called to govern a country which is only to be ruled by the stick.

The "Intendants" made a bow and departed for their provinces with the firm resolution to carry into effect the policy suggested by their Sovereign.

A feeling that the permanent settlement of the Italian question could not possibly be arrived at without an appeal to arms is becoming general throughout Italy. The Austrian organ, the *Corriere Italiano*, predicts for Piedmont a repetition of the reverses of '48:—

The days (it observes) of Davids and prodigies are past. Children cannot overthrow grown men, but the most robust man, wearied by the continued vexations and molestations of the weak, may forget the usages of generosity, and be induced to inflict on the petulant boy such a correction as he will remember for a long time.

The Berlin Cabinet is reported to have authorised its Minister at Turin to state that Prussia will preserve a strict neutrality on the Italian question.

Letters from Lombardy state that many persons have been arrested there for political reasons. A large number of copies of the recent discussions in the Sardinian Parliament have been seized at the frontier.

The *Univers* asserts that the Grand-Duke of Tuscany had concluded with Rome the same kind of Concordat which Austria signed. It will be remembered the Grand-Duke was recovering a little popularity from the report that he had refused to agree to such a Concordat.

AMERICA.

A despatch from Washington of the 15th inst., states that Secretary Marcy sent for M. Marcolletta, the Minister from Nicaragua, and informed him of the determination of the Administration to receive the Padre Vial as the Minister from the new Government of Nicaragua. M. Marcolletta complained of it as violating the laws of God and of nations, entering his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informing Mr. Marcy that he should prepare an *exposé* of all the facts, to be communicated by him to the members of the diplomatic corps.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* states that Mr. Crampton will undoubtedly receive passports, and carry all the members of the Embassy with him to England. The *Courier and Inquirer* states, on the other hand, that the difficulties had been settled, and that the Clarendon despatches were satisfactory.

The proceedings of the United States Senate were of the highest importance. A Message was received from the President relative to the general condition of Central America, and the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The President says that a small body of individuals invited to Nicaragua, by the democratic party of that country, had appar-

ently put an end to the struggle which had existed there during the past ten years:—

The new Government (he continued) exercises the actual power, and we do not go beyond the fact to investigate the question of illegitimacy, nor do we enquire into the causes which led to the change of Government. If, therefore, when the Nicaraguan Minister, Colonel French, came here a few months ago, the facts now presented had existed, he must have been received. Another has now presented himself, and been received, satisfactory evidence existing that he represented a Government *de facto* and *de jure*.

Numerous considerations of interest are advanced in the Message, with reference to the propriety of his reception, and additional measures are suggested for the security of transit across the Isthmus. An animated debate ensued upon the reading of the Message, in which Mr. Crittenden said that in one week's time the country would be agitated from one end to the other on this subject, and it might result in being involved in a war. Mr. Cass had given notice that he should ask leave, when a convenient opportunity presented itself, to show that he had been misunderstood in certain correspondence by Mr. Crampton with the British Government.

Information had been laid before Mr. Marcy, showing that Commodore Vanderbilt and Joseph L. White's party in New York had sent a special message out to inform the British commander in the waters of San Juan, that the steamer had 500 filibusters on board, and to invite his interposition to prevent their landing.

A terrible accident had occurred on the Panama Railroad, by which thirty or forty persons were killed, and seventy or eighty wounded.

Accounts from Kansas are exciting, if true. One thousand men had responded to the call of the United States Marshal, and had encamped near Lawrence and Leecompton, for the avowed purpose of enforcing the territorial laws. In Lawrence, 1,500 men, armed to the teeth, were prepared to resist all attempts at arrest. Governor Shannon had sent a *posse* to Missouri to arrest Robinson. Reader had fled, but the officers were in hot pursuit of him. Mr. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, had been arrested while attempting to escape. Sheriff Jones was expected soon. His successor, Judge Fane, of Georgia, had been shot at twice, while in the discharge of his duties.

The Jamaica papers profess to have advices from San Juan, that General Walker had attempted an attack on Greytown, when the British frigate *Eurydice* had fired on him, killing twenty-six of his men. The report is supposed to be an exaggeration of the affair between Captain Tarleton and the steamer *Orizaba*.

Advices from Havannah of the 18th announce that the Spanish Government is fitting out two maritime expeditions, one to assist the Costa Ricans against Walker, the other to blockade Vera Cruz, in order to enforce payment of certain claims. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Governor Sutton has dissolved the Assembly, whereupon his Council tendered their resignation, which was accepted.

The Canadian Ministry has also resigned. The Assembly voted its confidence in them, but a majority of Upper Canadian members was against them. There are rumours that Colonel Tacke is sent for.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There is little news from India, the dates of which come down to April 29. Oude is quite tranquil, and, according to the *Cakutta Englishman*, the ex-King of Oude has taken a house in the vicinity of Barrackpore, where he is daily expected. It has been reported that he had engaged a steamer to take him to Europe, but it is very doubtful whether he will go at all: he will probably put his case into the hands of an agent.

Letters from Shanghai, at the leaving of the steamer, allude to the successes of the rebels at Nanking over the Imperialists, with rumours of the rebels moving against Soochow, the great mart of the district of which Shanghai is the shipping port, and some fears were entertained lest this should cause an interruption in the usual course of trade. It may be this rumour which has caused the fall in opium with us during the last day or two.

A China junk, bound from Penang to the Nicobars and Baasein, went out of her course, and came upon the Little Andaman Islands, where the whole crew attempted to effect a landing for water. Out of the thirteen men eight landed, while five remained in the boat. The savages, hitherto hid, now sprang upon their helpless victims, tore them limb from limb, and then devoured them. The five in the boat seeing this shoved off to the junk and set sail.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Captain Lake and Captain Thompson left St. Petersburg, by steamer, for Hull, on Thursday last, and are expected to arrive in England to-morrow.

Efforts are making to induce all the naval Powers of Europe to adhere to the principles of maritime law laid down at the Congress of Paris. The Government of Holland has been formally invited to do so, and will probably accede.

The Diet of the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha have adopted a bill for introducing trial by jury, by twelve votes against seven.

It is reported in Paris that Mazzini has left England and has gone to Switzerland.

King Otto of Greece is expected to visit Vienna on the 14th of the ensuing month.

The Imperial Prince of France was vaccinated on Tuesday.

It is the understood intention of the Russian Government to establish a journal in London similar to the *Nord* of Brussels.

Private political information from the United States

is, we believe, to the effect that neither Mr. Pierce nor Mr. Buchanan will succeed to the Presidency, and Mr. Fillmore may now be regarded as having the best chance.—*Scotsman*.

DEPLORABLE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

(From *Galignani's Messenger*.)

The Lyons papers continue to give the most heart-rending accounts of the progress of the inundations. We yesterday gave the principal details of the appearance of things on the morning of the 31st ult., but unfortunately they are far below the reality. When the dyke of the Tête d'Or near the Grand Camp gave way, the water covered the east plains with vast rapidity. The tocsin was sounded in all the surrounding villages to give the alarm. Many persons were surprised in their sleep, and could only save themselves, half-dressed, by wading through the water, leaving all their property at the mercy of the flood. Many were compelled to remain in their houses, and wait until assistance could be brought to them. The embankment thrown up to the north of the Brotteaux protected the chemin de ronde in that direction, but a little further to the east the water broke furiously through a breach into the part called La Petite Californie, behind the Pré aux Clercs; and through the Rue Massena, the water rushed like a cataract. The establishment of the Petites Sœurs des Pauvres was inundated, and it was found necessary to remove all its inmates to the Hotel-Dieu in waggons. The directors of the Maison du Saint-Enfant-Jesus brought all their children, one by one, on their backs, and the sick were laid on mattresses, and placed on rafts hastily made for the purpose, and thus carried to a place of safety. At every moment, boats and omnibuses might be seen setting down their freights at the Hotel de Ville and in the Cours Morand, which remained clear of the water, and where an immense number of persons passed the remainder of the night. Some of them had been able to save a few clothes, but most of them had only what they stood in, and those were drenched with water. Cries and moans were heard in every direction, women seeking their husbands and their children, and the children calling for their mothers. Horses, cows, and sheep were also seen prowling about and uttering cries of hunger and alarm. It appears impossible to form any correct idea of what accidents have taken place, nor can it be correctly ascertained until the water shall have subsided, and circulation be once more free. At the Brotteaux several houses were washed down before the inhabitants could be got out. At Charpennes, a man, his wife, and their child were buried beneath the ruins of their house. A boat, with several persons who had been saved from a house, upset and all were drowned. The Rhone is constantly bringing down furniture, cattle, and sheep. Many small houses, built of framework and brick, have been washed away bodily from their foundations at the Brotteaux, and are seen floating about with the current. The Grand Rue de la Guillotière has the appearance of a regular river. The high bank used as the Polygone at the Grand Camp has entirely disappeared. Three of the Rhone steamers broke from their moorings and were driven down the river. The current fortunately carried them into the river Oullins, where they were brought to by letting go their anchors. The circulation on the Mediterranean Railway has been re-established. The above details relate almost entirely to the Rhone. The Saone has also risen, but up to the present time its progress has been trifling compared with that of the other river. Accounts from Valence state, that although the rise of the Rhone has not completely stopped, it does not advance as rapidly as before. The quays and the low parts of the town are completely inundated, and in many of the streets leading to the quays the water in the ground floor is six feet deep. All the Plaine des Granges presents the appearance of an immense lake. The river is constantly seen bringing down trees which have been torn up by the roots, cattle, furniture, and a quantity of other articles. Three large barges, laden with coal, which were moored to the quay at Valence, were washed away by the rapidity of the current, and all of them sank at some distance down the river. One man was drowned. At La Paillasse, the Veoure has broken over its banks, and caused considerable mischief. The towns of Tain and Tournon are completely under water from the overflowing of the Rhone, and Monteleuart is threatened with a similar fate. The small river Morgon, which passes through Villefranche, and afterwards falls into the Saone, has become a complete torrent, and having risen above the arches of the bridge, which still stands firm, has overflowed the banks, and many of the houses have cellars and ground-floors under water. The Allier, the Doubs, and the Loiret, with all their tributary streams, continue their upward movement and inundate all the surrounding country; but the Loire, the Garonne, and the Cher have, it is hoped, reached their utmost height, and in many parts have begun to fall.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday has the following: "The Emperor left Dijon on the morning of the 2nd instant, at seven o'clock, amid the cheers of the crowd which thronged the streets, from his hotel to the railway station. His Majesty, at a foot pace, passed through the Place Bellecour, the rue Impériale, Morand-bridge and road, Vitou-road, the Charpennes district, the first inundated by the waters. His Majesty visited the breaches made in the two Rhone dykes through which the river burst. The Emperor continued his inspection through the avenue de Saxe, the Lafayette-road, and the Bourbon-road, as far as the Guillotière mayoralty. The Emperor had more than once during this long excursion to ford the roads still under water. It was a great and a touching sight to see the inhabitants standing on their ruined homes cheering and loudly expressing their gratitude

for the generous thought which had brought His Majesty among them. The shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* were incessant, and seemed to increase as he proceeded. The houses were instantly decorated with flags. His Majesty, much moved, distributed in person aid to the sufferers by the inundations who crowded around him. His Majesty then visited the camp at Sathonay. The Emperor was to leave for Valence at seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd. The Emperor handed to the Senator charged with the administration of the department of the Rhone the sum of 100,000*fr.* from his private purse, to be distributed among the poor families who had suffered most by the inundation. His Majesty sent the sum of 25,000*fr.* to the Prefect of the Isère, to be given to the sufferers in that department."

GREAT CATTLE SHOW AT PARIS.

The opening of the Exhibition of Animals and Agricultural Produce took place on Sunday in the Champs Elysées. The number of visitors was very great. The weather was very fine. The *Daily News* correspondent says: "Regarded as a mere promenade the Palais de l'Industrie is infinitely more charming now than it was during the Universal Exhibition last year. The entire nave, which was then crowded with furniture of all sorts and sizes, heaped together necessarily without much regard to symmetry, is now transformed into a delicious garden. There are lawns, gravel-walks, fir-trees, and cypresses, fountains, and flower baskets. The *coup d'œil* from the galleries is charming, and alone well worth the single franc paid for admission. The entire space underneath the galleries is occupied by bulls and cows (*espace bovine*). The sheep, pigs, and poultry are outside, where indeed are a portion of the bovine species (including the Derry cattle), for want of room in the interior. It is impossible not to admire the neatness of the arrangements for stalling the beasts. The state of their litter and the general cleanliness does the highest credit to the management of the Exhibition. There never was in the world before such an agglomeration of cattle of different races, and they are so disposed that every individual beast may be inspected with perfect comfort. On entering the building by the principal door, the English are found ranged on the right hand. The Durham shorthorns are the first numbered in the catalogue. Of these there are 120—sixty bulls and sixty cows. I must remind you here that this is an exhibition of breeding animals, and not of beasts for the slaughter-house, like the Christmas show in London. Following the catalogue, we come to Herefords, Devons, Alderneys, and Guernseys. Scotland occupies a very large space in the Exhibition. The Ayrshire and Galloway races were upon the whole more admired than any others. This part of the Palais was the most crowded throughout the day. After taking leave of the Galloways, it is necessary to go outside to see the black Kerry kine, and a variety of mixed English breeds, which are thrust out into a tent, where, however, they are very comfortable. On returning we come to pens containing 200 Swiss cattle of many varieties. The Fribourg and Berne beasts are fine fat animals, said to be of Hungarian descent, but looking like a cross between a Durham and a Charolaise. Other Swiss cattle, as the Ober-Hasti, are much smaller and wilder in appearance. A little while before approaching their pens I was at a loss to account for a continued tinkling of deep-mouthed bells of various and beautiful tones. I afterwards found out the mystery. I had heard the *Rams des Vaches* without knowing it. The bells which the animals usually carry were hung up in front of them, and they from time to time pushed them with their heads. I at once guessed that the sound consoled them for their absence from their native hills and valleys, and I was confirmed in my surmise by a shepherd, who told me that the bells were put there on purpose to tranquillise them. One is much struck by the care with which the different races are arranged. There are the Charolaise all white, the Flemish red, the Garonnaise dun colour, the Bretons black and white, &c., &c., all classed according to the purest types of their races. The mixed breeds are put in separate pens."

The prizes have not yet been declared, but many of our principal breeders stand well on the prize list. The breeds of English stock which make the principal show are short-horns, or Durhams, Ayrshire, and polled Angus and Galloways. Of the Devon breed there are only seven specimens, and of the Hereford (now one of the best breeds in England) only four. The first prize of 1,000*fr.* is taken worthily by Mr. Townley's bull Master Butterfly, the second by Mr. Sadler's bull, and the third by Lord Clancarty's bull, *Pro Bono Publico*.

ESCAPE OF AN AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PRISONER.

Felice Orsini, who lately so happily effected his escape from the Castle of St. Gregorio, Mantua, has, in a letter to a friend, given an account of the means by which he contrived to get free. Arrested at Hermandstadt, in December, 1854, Orsini was carried, heavily chained in a cart, to Vienna. After numerous examinations, in which it appeared that the Austrian Government knew everything concerning him, in March, '55, he was sent to Mantua, and, with sentence of death passed upon him for revolutionary intrigues at Milan, in '54, he was confined in the Castle of St. Gregorio, in a cell six feet long by three broad. The window, barred in with a double row of iron bars, was six feet from the flooring inside, and about ninety feet from the ground outside. Nevertheless, Orsini determined upon attempting an escape. By some means or other he had possessed himself of six fine saws. About the end of January, '56, he writes:—

I was put into cell No. 4, the worst in the castle, and

I despaired of ever being able to escape; the window was more than two yards from the ground, and to work at it I was obliged to stand on the back of my chair. The rows of iron bars were a yard apart; the outside grating being one-tenth of the distance beyond. The bars were extremely thick, especially the inside ones, and the height from the window to the level of the ditch was thirty yards—I myself measured it with a string.

I could not work at night, because the noise of the saws, though very slight, would have been heard by the sentinel, who after the half-past nine o'clock visit came every five minutes to the door. I worked therefore in the daytime, and my ear had become so accustomed to the step of the sentinel that before he opened the door, I always contrived to get down and put my chair in its place, and sometimes I would be walking up and down humming. I covered over the marks of my work with brick powder mixed with black wax and bread. By thus working in the daytime in the intervals of the visits, in twenty-four days I had cut away seven of the outside bars, and one of the inside ones where they were fixed into the wall, and from the wall I had extracted eight bricks, which I hid in the straw of my mattress. As for the cord, I had thought of that before. On the 1st February, I kept back, without their knowing, the sheets that I ought to have sent away to the wash, and on the 1st March I kept back the towels, which were as wide as the sheets and a little longer, and by cutting these in strips I was able, on the 27th March, to make my cord, fastening it with sailor's knots. I let it down into the ditch to try its length, and found it even longer than necessary. The 29th and 30th I passed in great fear of discovery, being more than usually persecuted by the attentions of the sentinel, so that I could not attempt my escape. I therefore pretended during those two days to be ill, and did not rise from my bed, for fear they might chance to examine my straw mattress. They had ceased, in my case, to examine the bars. At half-past nine on the evening of the 29th, at the usual visit from the capo custode, I pretended to be asleep; but the moment they were gone, and while they were going the round of the other visits, and so making some noise, I rapidly removed the iron bars I had cut—made up two little bundles of necessary clothing—fastened the cord to one of the remaining bars—let it down all its length—hid in the straw the bars I had removed, and then lay still again till the second visit, at half-past one. I again pretended to be asleep, and the instant they were gone I rose, and quite calmly proceeded to let myself down by the cord. When within six feet from the ground I felt I could no longer sustain myself. I looked at the depth below me, and let myself drop. A sort of swoon came over me. I however moistened my mouth with an orange I had had the precaution to have upon me, and lay for some moments, quiet, to recover myself. I then dressed myself, and wandered round and round the castle, seeking some means to get out of the ditch, but I had so hurt my foot in the fall that I could scarcely walk. I hoped to escape from the ditch into the lake, but the entrance to the lake was barred by a grating. I then endeavoured, with the help of two nails, to scale the wall of the ditch, about six feet high, and had almost reached the top when the foot I had hurt failed me, and I fell to the bottom. Fortunately there had lately been a little water in the ditch, and the soft mud prevented the sentinels hearing the noise of my fall. I remained there, in the dread of being retaken, till five in the morning, when the city gates were opened, and then some people went by. I called to them, saying that the night before I had been drunk and fallen into the ditch, and begged them to help me out. Some refused, but at last some bolder ones helped me, and I was dragged out with much difficulty, as I could scarcely help myself. My hands were cut in many places. I was very lame, and covered with the mud of the ditch above the waist, yet in that condition I had to cross the bridge within gunshot of the castle. What happened after that I must not tell. In eight days I was in Switzerland, and able for the first time to attend to my foot. What the Austrians would have done or given to get me again you can imagine. Police circular followed circular and telegraphic despatch followed telegraphic despatch. All letters were indiscriminately stopped and opened at the post-office, and perquisitions made in every part of Mantua, but this did not prevent the citizens from openly rejoicing over my escape. We shall now soon meet.

May 20, 1866.

FELICE ORSINI.

In this interesting account a remarkable fact strikes one in evidence of the popular feeling of Italy, as evinced in the assistance given to Orsini by the people in Lombardy, in spite of every offer of reward or threat of punishment.

THE CONVICT PALMER.

Mr. Hand, the Under-Sheriff of the county of Stafford, has informed Major Salford, governor of the gaol, that the execution of William Palmer will take place on the morning of Saturday, the 14th June, at eight o'clock. The scaffold will be erected on the flat roof of the building forming the entrance to the prison. Notwithstanding the unanimous verdict of the jury, Palmer, immediately after the proceedings on Tuesday, complained to the under-sheriff that he had not received a fair trial. The under-sheriff observed that he had no reason to complain, and reminded him that all the judges agreed in the finding of the jury. Palmer's reply was—"Well, Sir, but that don't satisfy me." When Palmer arrived at Stafford on Tuesday night, a considerable crowd had assembled to see him, but he was quickly transferred by Mr. Weatherhead and his assistants to a carriage which was in waiting, and in ten minutes he was inside the cell allotted to him. Since then, his behaviour has been much the same as before his trial. Two of the prison officers are constantly in his cell, and when he does enter into conversation with them the purport of his remarks has chiefly reference to a probability of his sentence being remitted. He is as collected and unmoved as ever, and evinces cheerfulness and serenity.

Mr. John Smith and Mr. George Palmer, the prisoner's brother, are taking steps to lay before the Home Secretary a statement of facts mainly in connexion with the medical evidence, which they hope will induce the right honourable gentleman to

recommend Her Majesty to exercise the prerogative of mercy by mitigating the capital sentence. The grounds on which the appeal will be made are the conflict of medical evidence, and the absence of any direct proof that poison had been administered to the deceased.

Not less than 200,000*l.* was, it is said, depending in the "sporting world" in bets on the acquittal or conviction of Palmer.

The accouchement of the wife of one of the jurors took place during his detention, and an application was made to Lord Campbell to allow him to go home and see her, in the presence of an officer of the court. Lord Campbell, on ascertaining that the lady's health was not in danger, said he felt bound to refuse the application; as, if he granted it, he must in fairness concede a similar favour to the whole of the remaining jurors, should they make an application to visit their families.

At the annual meeting of the Coroners' Society on Thursday, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, censuring the conduct of William Ward, the Coroner, at Rugeley, for his conduct during the inquest on the body of Mr. Cook.

In a letter to the *Times* of this morning, Mr. Smith, Palmer's solicitor, says:—

In the first place, the theory of perfect absorption, as propounded by Dr. Taylor, is new and hypothetical, not in any way warranted by experience.

Secondly, as the theory has not been proved by any reliable experiment, it may be false.

Thirdly, if strychnia is not absorbed and decomposed, and can be found under similar circumstances as those which existed, and now exist, in the case of the late John Parsons Cook, then my client will have been the victim of an erroneous conviction, if strychnia cannot now be discovered in the remains of the body of the deceased. Hour after hour I receive communications from professional gentlemen of the first eminence in direct antagonism to Professor Taylor's doctrine: and, as the recital of the case has travelled over various parts of the world, this novel and strange notion of absorption is strongly combated. Remember the life of a human being is at stake. The prerogative of mercy has lately been exercised in two cases of murder, and the spirit of the age, combined with your powerful approbation, made the exercise of that prerogative popular. I do not seek for pardon—nay, not even a commutation of the sentence. I only ask that William Palmer's life should be spared until a commission of inquiry should test, in such manner as may be thought most expedient, the soundness or fallacy of Dr. Taylor's theory.

Such a commission, I submit, ought to be appointed by Government, for if Palmer be guilty, and shown to be so, the medical and scientific doubt will have been solved, and science benefited; but, if he be innocent, then would every honest heart rejoice that life had not been sacrificed to an apparent scientific dogma.

The same journal gives the following account of the proceedings of the jury before they brought in their verdict of "Guilty." On their retirement, the jurymen, without discussing among themselves the subject of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, agreed that the individual jurymen should write his verdict, and place it under his hat. Within ten minutes from the time of leaving court this determination was carried into effect and on raising the hats the word "Guilty" was found under every one of the 12! The verdict may with truth be said to have been given in ten minutes.

The *Daily News* says: The coolness and self-possession which Palmer displayed during the first few days of his incarceration, after his return from London, are deserting him, and he betrays much anxiety in reference to his approaching fate. He passes sleepless nights, and during the day time his mind appears to wander. Until the last day or two he would talk upon general subjects with freedom, and sometimes with apparent cheerfulness, but a feeling of depression seems to have come over him, and his whole thoughts, when he is calm and collected, are engrossed with one subject—the probable result of the intercession with Government on his behalf. The execution, as already stated, will take place, if no reprieve be received, on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Prince Albert, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the Regent of Baden, went to Epsom races, and witnessed the race for the Derby stakes. On Thursday, Her Majesty held a drawing-room, at St. James's Palace. It was her birthday celebration, and the attendance was great. The Queen, on the occasion, wore a train of light blue silk, embroidered all over with a palm pattern in gold, silver, and red—trimmed with silver blonde, and bunches of orchidean flowers. The petticoat, white satin; with a bouffant of white tulle and bunches of orchidean flowers to correspond to the train. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds and opals. The Princess Royal wore a train of rich pink glacé silk, trimmed with Newport lace and ribbon. The dress of Newport lace over a rich pink glacé silk petticoat trimmed with ribbon and bunches of lily of the valley. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of feathers, lappets, and lilies of the valley. The Grand Vixier of Turkey wore the insignia of the Order of Medjidie. Count Appony, the new Austrian Minister, appeared in the Hungarian dress. In the evening, Her Majesty witnessed the display of fireworks in the Green-park, from a pavilion erected at the north side of Buckingham Palace. On Friday night, the Queen gave a concert to a circle of distinguished persons.

On Monday, the first stone of Wellington College was laid by the Queen, in presence of a brilliant and numerous assemblage, who evinced a lively interest in the ceremony. It is situated on a gentle eminence, near Sandhurst, not far from Bagshot-heath. The day was glorious; the sun shone forth effulgently, while a

gentle breeze from the south-west gave freshness and softness to the atmosphere. Everything wore a vivid, glowing, and cheerful look, and the scene in the immediate vicinity of the college was particularly brilliant and animated. The Queen and Prince Consort were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and also by the Prince Arthur, his Royal Highness's first appearance in public, the Prince being the godson of the late Duke of Wellington. On the Queen's arrival at the spot where the stone was to be laid, the Governors arranged themselves in the form of a semicircle. The Earl of Derby, Vice-President of the College, then read to Her Majesty a suitable address, to which the Queen returned a gracious reply, which Her Majesty received from the hands of Sir George Grey. Her Majesty read the composition with a pathetic emphasis, the power of which was visible in all present. The Duchess of Wellington, in particular, was sensibly affected. A brief prayer suitable to the occasion having been offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a glass tube containing specimens of the current coins of the realm was deposited by the Queen in an aperture of the stone, and with them a piece of vellum, on which the following inscription was engrossed: "The first stone of Wellington College, founded in honour of the memory of the Great Duke, and for the education of the orphan sons of officers of the Royal army and of the army of the Honourable East India Company, was laid by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, June 2nd, 1856." The massive block was then lowered gradually into its place, and, having performed the usual masonic operations, by means of a silver-gilt trowel, a mallet of ebony and ivory, and a plumb and square of ebony and silver, the Queen declared the foundation-stone to be "well and duly laid." The Earl of Derby gave the signal for three rounds of cheers; the people responded enthusiastically, and so the ceremony ended. Afterwards, the Queen entertained at luncheon, in the Royal pavilion, the distinguished party accompanying Her Majesty from London, together with the following Governors of the Wellington College, viz.: His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Derby, Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir James W. Hogg, and Mr. Henry Richard Cox. After luncheon, the Queen reviewed the troops which were assembled for the occasion, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and returned to Buckingham Palace at a quarter past six o'clock. Her Majesty gave a dinner party in the evening.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Hong-Kong, to be a member of the Legislative Council of that colony.

Count Alexander Mensdorff arrived at Buckingham Palace, from the Continent, on Thursday morning, on a visit to Her Majesty, and left for Brussels on Monday.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia held a diplomatic levee on Friday afternoon, at Prussia House, the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton House-terrace.

The report of Lord John Russell's intended break-up of his establishment in town, and retirement for a lengthened period abroad, has been authoritatively denied.

Mr. Labouchere has appointed the Hon. Harry Cavendish Grey to be his private secretary at the Colonial-office, in the room of Lord Sandon, elected M.P. for the borough of Lichfield.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is in a very weak state of health. Prayers were offered on his behalf in the several churches in the diocese.

On Friday, Lord Sandon was elected without opposition for Lichfield, in the room of Lord Waterpark, resigned. The Rev. T. O. B. Floye nominated the noble lord, and Mr. H. W. Hewitt seconded the nomination, and, there being no other candidate, the returning officer declared him to be duly elected. Lord Sandon, in returning thanks, said that he had not pledged himself in any way, because, in his opinion, party was extinct. He considered that Lord Palmerston had effected a peace upon terms far more advantageous than those originally demanded, and for that reason he thought the noble lord was worthy of the support of the country.

A number of State banquets were given by the chief of the Queen's Ministers on Saturday, instead of the 29th, in celebration of the Queen's birthday. Lord Palmerston entertained twenty-three noblemen and gentlemen; the Earl of Clarendon had the foreign Ambassadors for his guests; Lord Panmure, officers of the Army, Sir George Grey, the Lord Chancellor, and gentlemen of the legal profession; Sir Charles Wood feasted the Admirals; and Mr. Labouchere the Bishop of Jamaica and other colonial notabilities. The Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Eglinton, and the Attorney-General also entertained select circles of public officers and their ladies. The Marquis of Lansdowne had a full dress "reception" at Lansdowne House, for which upwards of a thousand cards of invitation were issued. The mansions of the several Ministers were illuminated, and after dinner, at each of the banquets, the health of Her Majesty was proposed by the host, and responded to with much enthusiasm by the guests.

There is a reduction of nearly fifty per cent. in the number of paupers this year in the Galway workhouse as compared with the corresponding period in 1855. In the latter year the numbers were 862, to 487 in 1856.

Miscellaneous News.

The Lord Mayor has fined Messrs. Stubbing and Lee, of Leadenhall Market, 20l.—the extreme penalty—for selling a large quantity of beef unfit for human food.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rains and hail, visited the western part of Sussex, on Thursday, extending to Brighton, Lewes, and neighbourhood.

The new postal regulations with reference to the transmission of books by post, to the colony of Natal, has come into operation. Books can now be sent through the post to Natal at the following rate, viz., 6d. the ½ lb., 1s. for 1 lb., and 2s. for 2 lb. weight; over that weight the charge will be 1s. for every pound, or fraction of a pound.

Mr. Charles Garnar, a zinc worker, of Queen-street, Cheapside, was killed at the London-bridge terminus on Wednesday, through his own imprudence. He was one of a crowd all eager to enter a train for Epsom; he seized hold of the handle of a door while the train was in motion; suddenly he lost his grasp, fell between the carriages and the platform, and was dreadfully crushed. He died in three hours.

The Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Judges at the Mansion-house on Wednesday. There was also a goodly muster of the bar on the occasion. In proposing the peculiar toast of the evening, the Lord Mayor alluded to the great trial which had occupied public attention so many days, and congratulated the Lord Chief Justice on the patience, learning, and impartiality exhibited on that occasion.

An inquest was held, on Monday, on two little children, Elizabeth and George Boler, aged four and six years, who were burnt to death in a fire which broke out on Thursday night last at No. 26, St. Anne's-court, Soho, where they lived; their parents had gone out, leaving them alone, tied up to the bedpost. The coroner, Mr. Bedford, reproved the father severely for such a brutal manner of restraining them.

The father and mother of Ellen Barrett, a child who lived at Apsey Guise, near Woburn, and Elizabeth Barrett, a grown-up sister of Ellen, are in prison awaiting their trial for killing Ellen by starvation and ill-usage. Ellen and other children were dreadfully maltreated—made to work hard, starved, beaten, tortured with filthy ingenuity. The other children were rescued in time, but Ellen died. A post mortem examination showed that she had hardly any stomach; a surgeon attributed this to "constant disuse."

On Sunday morning last, the Scotch Church, Crown-Court, Bow-street, of which the Rev. Dr. Cumming is minister, Mr. Pring who resides in Brook-street, Holborn, a little before eleven o'clock entered his pew, when he suddenly fell back in his seat; Mr. Ransom, his son-in-law, supported him, and some of the deacons sent messengers for a surgeon, but not one was at home. He was immediately conveyed on a stretcher to King's College Hospital, where life was pronounced extinct. He was sixty-eight years of age.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday, the Court adopted a suggestion of Dr. Letheby, their medical officer of health, to the effect that the houses in a certain court, now overcrowded with occupants, should be at once subjected to the rules and regulations of common lodging-houses, which were reported upon on the 16th of March, 1852; and that notice be given that, whenever more than one family occupy a room together, the number of inmates shall be limited to the area of 300 cubic feet as a minimum for each adult; and that not more than two persons over fourteen years of age, if of different sexes, shall inhabit any one room at the same time.

A murder was committed at Plymouth on Sunday afternoon, on board the convict-ship Runnymede, lying in the Sound, bound for the penal settlement in West Australia. Both the murderer and his victim belonged to the pensioners' guard in charge of the convicts. The former is a corporal, named William Nevin; and the deceased, Sergeant-major Robinson. A dispute occurred between them on Friday, and Nevin, as the sergeant-major was ascending the hatchway on Sunday afternoon, fired his musket at him, the ball passing through the chest. Death was instantaneous. The prisoner is in charge of the civil authorities of Plymouth.

The disembodiment of the Militia is being carried out with promptitude and determination. In so far as Ireland is concerned, it rests in a great measure with the Lord-Lieutenant to prescribe the arrangements and periods for disembodiment of the Militia of that kingdom. The case of the Irish Militia Regiments is therefore exceptional, and may involve special causes of delay. With regard to the English and Scotch Militia Regiments, there are no less than twenty for whose disembodiment the requisite warrants have already been issued by the Minister of War. Within a week or two it is expected that the disembodiment of these regiments will be completed.

William May, a billiard maker, was brought before Sir Robert W. Carden, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, upon the extraordinary charge of having loitered about London-bridge with intent to commit suicide, and with having assisted a woman unknown to drown herself. Frederick Gill, a lamplighter, stated that at about twenty minutes past three o'clock in the morning he saw a girl standing outside on the ledge below the railing of the bridge with the prisoner on the seat of the recess, holding her by the wrist. "He said to her, 'Jump in;' and let go her wrist, and said, 'Go on, and I'll follow you.' She directly jumped from the bridge into the water. He then said, 'My

God! I did not think she'd do it.' He still stood there, and I went up to him and said, 'You vagabond! you vagabond! you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You have murdered that girl.' He made no answer. I saw the girl floating along the water, and heard her cry out 'Save me—help.' I hallooed out as loud as I could, but she sank before the boats got up to her." Other witnesses corroborated this statement. The prisoner was remanded till further inquiry could be made respecting him.

A new planet was discovered on Thursday morning at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, by Mr. Pogson, the first assistant. It is a little brighter than a tenth magnitude. Mr. Pogson saw the planet about midnight on the 23rd, but the sky clouded over before he could obtain a satisfactory observation.

About fifty American seamen, many of them coloured men, have deserted from American ships in the Tyne, and taken service with English ships, for the sake of higher wages. The American masters have applied to the magistrates to know if they can help them to recover the sailors; but they cannot: there is no treaty between this country and the United States for the restoration of runaway seamen. Formerly, English mariners frequently deserted in American ports, and no doubt the Yankees thought it was a good thing to have no treaty on the subject: now, it seems, English service is better than American, and the 'cute Statesmen find the inconvenience caused by having no treaty.

The following information has been published respecting "the Convict Bankers." We learn that the memorial presented on behalf of Mr. Bates, having been referred to the judge who tried the case, Baron Alderson, it has been intimated to the friends of Mr. Bates that the difference between his position and that of his partners has been recognised, and that a mitigation of punishment may be looked for in his case, although his immediate release from captivity cannot be expected. Sir J. Paul, together with Mr. Bates, are at Pentonville, Mr. Strahan is in one of the convict prisons near London; and it is thought, when these two are sent to their final destination, that the clemency of the Crown will be extended to Mr. Bates, and his liberation take place.

Messrs. George Noakes and Co., of the St. Pancras planing and moulding mills, publish, through the *Times*, their experience in favour of the Saturday half-holiday:—

We have tried with success the half-holiday on Saturday, both at our mills here and at Letts' wharf and mills, and have no doubt of the effects being both beneficial to the employer and men. By our plan the men make full time, and leave off on Saturday at one o'clock instead of four, the time being made up by working half-an-hour later on four days in the week. From one to two o'clock is dinner hour. The men are pleased with the arrangement, and, we believe, make good use of it. If the plan could be generally adopted, and the bands of music play in the parks on Saturday afternoon, the working classes might be both physically and mentally improved. We employ about seventy.

Literature.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery. By JOHN HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT. Vols. V. and VI. London: Longman and Co.

WE are grieved and vexed with these volumes. The biographers from the very first have committed a mistake, and they are resolutely determined that their mistake shall be prolonged to the close of their labours. Even to the personal friends of Montgomery, a great part of these *Memoirs* must seem trivial and uninteresting; and to the reading public at large nearly the whole must be insufferably wearisome. These volumes are just as full as those that have gone before, of dull and prolix narrative, of unimportant letters, and of conversations neither brilliant nor instructive, but on the contrary feeble and insipid in the extreme. We cannot believe that these conversations fairly represent the poet: they must have suffered a good deal in being committed to writing; or else they have been preserved rather for the exhibition of the interlocutors, than for the illustration of the character, and the display of the abilities, of Montgomery. The last supposition is almost forced on one by such records of talk as the following, in which certainly Montgomery has little part enough:—

"*Montgomery*: 'In what part of York do you live, Mr. Everett?' *Everett*: 'In Skeldergate.' *Montgomery*: 'Not where you and I lodged, on our visit to Mr. Wood,—in one of those pasteboard houses which a person can almost breathe through?' *Everett*: 'No; but nearer the Ouse! indeed, close by the side of the river: and my study window commands one of the most interesting views of that part of the city—embracing Clifford's Tower, the Castle, &c.; and of which, by the way, I have just had a sketch lithographed, from a painting by Parker, which he executed when on a visit to me;—the picture represents the view as seen from my window, with the casement thrown up, and a part of the library, with a few curiosities on a table, in the foreground.' *Montgomery*: 'You are the man for finding people employment; you suggested the subject of the Wesleyan Centenary Picture, I understand.' *Everett*: 'Besides suggesting the subject, I visited the studio of the artist daily to direct him in the historical details, as well as to cheer him in a work which involved both artistic credit and pecuniary hazard. The rogue while I aided him in some of his attitudes, caught my profile, and placed it in the picture, where I appear, with outstretched arms, running to the scene of the fire

at the parsonage, ready to receive young Wesley, should he by any mishap fall over the head of the person elevated on the shoulders of John Brown."

This is the whole of the conversation at that time;—it leads to nothing whatever that has the remotest connexion with Montgomery. Mark its egotism, as our italics bring it out: and then it is amusing, or disgusting, to read what is gravely told us, that these "memoranda of conversation were made at the time." That is to say, Mr. Everett duly records Mr. Everett's remarks to Montgomery, about Mr. Everett's own doings, and makes Montgomery bear incidental testimony to Mr. Everett's importance. And, we are sorry to say, this is not the only instance of the ridiculous preservation and publication of the common-places of the biographers. Mr. Holland thus figures on another occasion:—

"April 17. Mr. Holland placed in the poet's hand a 'puff direct,' describing a scheme for publishing by lottery, which had just been issued. *Montgomery*: 'Another *ad captandum* project! We live in an age of quackery, and begging, and puffing, and deception; and all done so openly, and sometimes even made a merit of: why, only yesterday, Miss Gales called at a shop to buy some ground coffee; and the grocer, who must surely have been as simple as he was dishonest, asked her whether she would have any chicory among it?' *Holland*: 'The chicory would in some respects rather improve than injure the coffee, so far, at least, as health is concerned, to say nothing of flavour; it has the valuable diuretic qualities of the root of the dandelion, whose despised yellow flower now blazes so brightly amidst the daisies of our grass fields.'"

Now, to say nothing of the total uninterestingness of Montgomery's moralisings on Miss Gales and her grocer, what is it to the world, or to the life of our poet, that Mr. Holland *thinks chicory wholesome*, or that he happens to know that the root of the "brightly blazing" but "despised yellow flower," the dandelion, has "valuable diuretic qualities"? We really should not waste our space with such stuff as this were it not too much representative of these volumes; and were it not, also, necessary to vindicate the expression of dissatisfaction and annoyance, which each successive issue of these *Memoirs* has drawn from us more and more decidedly. We are glad, however, to add, that there is something better than we have quoted—although it is but little when compared with indifferent matter which has to be taken into account, as well as the absurd matter such as we have instanced.

In the year 1836, Montgomery had an opportunity of offering a "Poetical Compliment to Wordsworth"—which is as well worth extracting as anything we can find; and we include Mr. Holland's account of the circumstances of its origin:—

"Montgomery called upon Mr. Holland one afternoon, and said he wished him to come up to The Mount, as he had a curiosity to show him,—something which was too precious to be entrusted to any other hands than his own; nor, added he, playfully, had he dared himself to bring it out with him at night, lest some one might pick his pocket of it! The object in question turned out to be the Album of Miss Dora Wordsworth, which had been transmitted to the Sheffield poet through the hands of a friend, for a contribution from his pen. The book contained fewer offerings than might have been expected. There were, however, lines from Wordsworth, Southey, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Coleridge, Campbell, De Quincey, and others. The attempt at a sonnet by Scott was characterised by tremulousness of hand, a melancholy tone of expression, and the unfinished state of some of the lines—having been inscribed near the close of the writer's life. Montgomery read the composition with much feeling; and closing the book, 'Here,' said he, 'we have almost the last written testimony of one of the most active and vigorous minds of the age, made in the very prospect of death, and yet there is not the slightest allusion to the promises of the Gospel, or the prospects of the Christian; but instead thereof, an equivocal allusion to enduring the stroke of fate.' The remark was evidently wrung from the 'Christian Poet,' by a consideration of the circumstances under which the lines were written. Of Scott's general character no man thought or spoke more highly than Montgomery did, bating always his abhorrence of the gratuitous profanity with which the 'Author of Waverley' has unfortunately thought fit to season some of his novels.—We were a little curious to see with what kind of offering the Sheffield bard would enrich the pages of a book not only belonging to the daughter of the first living poet of the age, but containing, as it did, autograph mementos of so many splendid names. He took up his pen in a happy mood, and with equal feeling and taste addressed the following lines—

TO WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ESQ.

"Immortal offspring thou wilt leave behind,
To track the waves, and travel on the wind;
In lettered forms o'er every land to spread,
Where mind expatiates or where fancy's bred;
Companions of the fair, the wise, the good,
Far as their mother-tongue is understood,
Long as their father-spirit shall inspire
Heart-hid emotion, soul-expanding fire,
And, like the elements of nature, give
Life to things dead—life's life to things that live.

But thou hast offspring nobler far than these,
Born to survive the heavens, the earth, the seas;
And she to whom this precious book belongs,
Shall be yet more immortal than thy songs:
These, though they bear through every age and clime,
Thy name and praise to the last breath of Time,
Yet must their written scroll, when he expires,
Drop from his hand into the final fires.
Oh! then, may she, like morning from the womb
Of darkness, issuing from her night-long tomb,

Behold the terror in the rejoicing eyes,
Caught up to meet her Saviour in the skies,
And with his saints, a glorious company,
Hold round the throne eternal jubilee!

This for thy daughter, Wordsworth, is my prayer:
Next for thyself—mayest thou that mercy share,
Nor one that either loves be wanting there.
The Mount, Nov., 1836. J. M."

Although these lines are very commonplace, they are an interesting illustration of the singleness of mind with which Montgomery carried his religion into the whole of the associations and labours of his literary life:—a faithful man, who would be true to his feeling and conviction as a Christian, whether serving his fame as a poet or not. Wordsworth himself courteously acknowledged these lines, with a present of his own works, and with this inscription:—

"In admiration of genius, and as a grateful token of profound respect for the pure and sacred uses to which that genius has been devoted, these volumes are offered to James Montgomery by his sincere friend, William Wordsworth.
Rydalmont, Nov. 30, 1836."

It will be remembered how our poet's name became trade capital to another poet; and it appears that there was once an exchange of letters between James *The Grave* Montgomery and Robert *Satan* Montgomery, about the name they bore in common. The *Quarterly* of that day had stated that the latter had "assumed the affix of 'Mont,' his real name being 'Gomery';" and insinuated a motive which everyone could understand. Robert wrote an indignant and lofty letter to the Sheffield poet, telling him that he would "shortly see his name as an ordained deacon of the Church of England;" which would imply the production of his baptismal register, and assert his right to the name common to both of them. But he added to this a formal and solemn demand that James Montgomery should write to Mr. Lockhart, and vindicate Robert!—and closed by saying, "You must allow that *mind* and not name is the source of all true reputation." James Montgomery replied in a lengthy and kind letter; refusing to do what was asked, saying: "I could neither inflict upon you a sharper injury, nor expose myself to more contempt;"—and then he adds, with quiet good-humoured satire:—

"You state emphatically, and I wholly agree with you, that 'mind, and not name is the source of all true reputation, and that poetry is made immortal only by the echo that answers to it in the heart of man.' Had your publishers been aware of this truth, or had they placed more confidence in it, they would have presented two-thirds at least of the discredit which has been brought upon both of us by their indiscreet announcement of your intended as well as published poems as, 'Montgomery's New Poem,' 'Montgomery's Satan,' 'Montgomery's Omniscience,' &c., &c. In all such cases they would have secured at once to yourself the honour due by the single prefix of *Robert* to a name already known with another antecedent. I should have insisted upon this, had I been placed in respect to you as you were towards me, when you appeared as an avowed author; nor would I have suffered my surname to go abroad without a keeper, and that keeper should have been my Christian name. I repeat it as my sincere conviction, that two-thirds of the discredit which has been brought upon both of us would have been prevented had this common-sense mode of proceeding been adopted by your booksellers. . . . Beyond the grave, indeed, you may be the 'Montgomery' of the age, when I am forgotten; but as I intend to bear all my 'envy' (Eccles. ix., 6) on this side of eternity, it will not fret me to hear (I hope in Heaven) that you are great on earth, and I in the sight of others as little as I ought to have been in my own."

There is another volume to come, containing the closing scenes of Mr. Montgomery's Life: the seven volumes will then furnish materials to some one for a biography somewhat proportioned to the poet's place in literature, and likely to be read by the world, which these memoirs are not. Miss Gales' portrait is quite appropriately given as a frontispiece to one of these volumes: but the same singular taste which introduced Mr. Everett's portrait as an adornment to a former volume, has enriched the other before us with the portrait and autograph of Mr. Holland;—and thus the self-glorification of the biographers is complete.

An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects. By WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.; and WILLIAM SPENCE, F.R.S., F.L.S. Seventh Edition. London: Longman and Co.

KIRBY and Spence's *Introduction to Entomology*!—what memories it awakens with us, as having been one of the most precious books of our boyhood, and productive of many of the most intense and lasting pleasures of our early youth. It is forty years since the original publication of this admirable book. By it Entomology was first vindicated from the charge of frivolousness; its innumerable charms pointed out to students of nature; and its lessons in the wisdom, power, and beneficence of the Creator, lifted up to their true place of interest and importance in the department of natural theology. Since then, it has passed through six editions, the sixth including much new matter. The edition before us is the seventh; and compresses into one volume, every line of the sixth, and adds an appendix, containing an account of the origin and progress of the work, furnished by Mr. Spence to the "Life" of Mr. Kirby,

published a few years ago. Nor is this all; for while the work has hitherto cost a guinea and a half, it is now issued at about a sixth of that sum. It is a republication deserving real gratitude:—it is now within the reach of all who desire to know anything of the natural history of insects; and it will help to spread those wise and pure pleasures, which the observations of the naturalist so richly afford. The "general reader," too, is probably aware that there is a store of wonder and amusement in the accounts of the metamorphoses, stratagems, habitations, and societies, of insects here described.

The Rational Creation; An Inquiry into the Nature and Classification of Rational Creatures, and the Government which God exercises over them. By the Rev. J. BRODIE. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THIS volume is a Treatise on the philosophy of the human mind and its points of contact with the doctrines of revelation. It is something, that the author boldly, because believingly, attempts his great task,—neither fearing science, nor distrusting revelation. He thus describes his own plan: "We shall begin by inquiring into the nature and constitution of man, the only member of the rational creation with which natural science is conversant, as they are made known to us by reason and observation; we shall, in the next place, examine the account which Revelation gives us, not only of man, but of other classes of intelligent creatures; and shall then proceed to consider the nature and work of the Redeemer, who is man in union with God, and the influence which he exerts on the whole intelligent creation, as the instructor and governor of all." This plan is executed with some originality and power; but the work as a whole is unsatisfactory, both as philosophy and theology. In Morals the author is Butlerian; and walks firmly. In Intellectual Science, he follows Dr. Brown in the main: his classification of desires and faculties is complicated, and his exposition very insufficient; yet he displays knowledge and acuteness. In Theology, he advances much that we consider exceptionable; and in his doctrine of Redemption is fundamentally unscriptural, in maintaining that Christ's sufferings paid "a penalty equal in amount to that originally incurred," and that it "resembled it [the penalty incurred] in its nature!" The work may be usefully suggestive to a certain order of minds, predisposed to faith, but not much instructed in theology or philosophy; but neither would it by any means diminish the difficulties of a thoughtful doubter, nor increase the light of a sincerely studious believer.

The Message of Christianity: a Book for the Busy. By WILLIAM LANDELA, minister of Regent's-park Chapel. Second Edition. London: Nisbet and Co.

THE first edition of this little volume did not come under our eye. We rejoice to welcome it in its second edition. It belongs to a class of books than which none is more important,—and, than which none is poorer in works adapted to their end. It is a general and popular exposition of Christianity as a religion for human nature,—dealing, therefore, with "the peculiar creed of Christianity; its precepts; the representation it gives of, and the change it proposes to effect in, man's spiritual condition; its influence on his earthly life; and its final reward." The book is addressed especially to those who are hostile to Christianity—not so much because they doubt and feel difficulties as to its origin and claims, as because they have been accustomed to distorted representations of Christianity, and have become morally prejudiced against its doctrines and precepts. The author, believing that the Gospel gives evidence of, and commends, itself, whenever represented as it is, has sought, according to his best and most conscientious ability, to give its true portraiture; and we are satisfied with the result, as thoughtful, comprehensive, and popularly effective. We therefore warmly commend it to our readers,—and particularly to those who may circulate it amongst such of the working classes as are touched with Secularist views.

A Little Book. London: Partridge and Co. As the author has not thought it worth his while to make known the subject or purpose of this book, either in his title-page or preface, and has given no intimation thereof even in a table of contents; on our part, we do not think it worth our while speculatively to read it, that we may ascertain:—especially as a cursory inspection reveals that it is apocalyptic, millenarian, and something more.

What is the difference between a butcher and a gay young lady?—The former kills to dress, whilst the latter dresses to kill.

Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error, and imperfection.—*Sydney Smith.*

An old minister one Sunday, at the close of the sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission to the heathens. One of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed, "Why, my dear Sir, you have never told us one word of this before; what shall we do?"—"Oh, brother," said the parson, "I don't expect to go out of town."

An English lady lately lost a daughter at Rome, and on the tomb (which was in the English Protestant cemetery), she wished to have the verse from St. Matthew, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," inscribed, but it appears that some officer connected with the censorship entered the workshop of the statuary who was working at the tomb, and forbade him inscribing more than the first half of the verse, as he said it was neither right nor just that heretics should see the Lord.

Cleanings.

At a monster tea party in Stamford, in celebration of peace, the beverage was laid on in pipes from a large urn placed on the centre table.

M. Thiers is about to publish a work on Hindoo art, which has engaged his almost undivided attention for the last three years.

A countryman entered a daguerreotype saloon a few days since, and wished a daguerreotype of his uncle. "I can do it, Sir, but where is he?" "Oh, he's dead!" was the simple reply; "but I've got a description of him in an old passport."

Too much indulgence has been shown to the extravagance, dishonesty, and domestic infidelity of men of wit, as if "the light that led astray was light from heaven." It is not light from heaven, but flashes from a volcano which has its seat in hell.—*Lord John Russell to Mrs. Sidney Smith.*

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow-mortals. No one who holds the power of granting can refuse without guilt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Tom Moore observing himself to be eyed by two handsome young ladies, inquired of a friend, who was near enough to hear their remarks, what it was they said of him. "Why the taller one observed that she was delighted to have had the pleasure of seeing so famous a personage." "Indeed!" said the gratified poet, "anything more?" "Yes. She said she was the more pleased because she had taken in your celebrated 'Almanack' for the last five or six years."

Irving, in his "Life of Washington," dwells on the particularity with which the great hero attended to the minutest affairs. The father of his country, as his correspondence and account books show, was "careful of small things" as well as great, not disdaining to scrutinise the most petty expenses of his household; and this even while acting as chief magistrate of the first republic in the world. The example of Washington, in this respect, might teach an instructive lesson to those who scorn what they call "petty" details. There are thousands of such individuals in every community. We all know more or less of them. Yes, no man ever made a fortune, or rose to greatness in any department, without being "careful of small things."

The dictum of Wordsworth—"The child is father of the man"—was never more aptly illustrated than by the following anecdote of Henry Brougham, the school-boy, which appears in a volume of the reminiscences of the late Lord Cockburn, just published by Adam and Charles Black, with the title "Memorials of his Time; by Henry Cockburn." "Brougham made his first explosion while in Fraser's class (at the High School of Edinburgh). He dared to differ from Fraser, a hot but good-natured old fellow, on some small bit of Latin. The master, like other men in power, maintained his own infallibility, punished the rebel, and flattered himself that the affair was over. But Brougham re-appeared next day, loaded with books, returned to the charge before the whole class, and compelled honest Luke to confess that he had been wrong. This made Brougham famous throughout the whole school. I remember, as well as if it had been yesterday, having had him pointed out to me as 'the fellow who had beat the master.' It was then that I first saw him."

Lamartine is now publishing a *Cours familier de littérature*, issued in monthly *Entretiens*, of which the opening number contains a truly painful picture of the state in which either his misfortunes or his faults—his friends all say the latter, as friends always do—have placed him. Past, present, and future, are alike dismal to his view. Bent down by the weight, not of years, but of cares, of the many forms of existence through which his chequered career has passed, one only remains—that of the man of letters. Every line he traces is, he tells us, written not with ink, but with the sweat of his brow. To those who say that his industry and toil are merely the fruit of vanity and of a thirst for notoriety, he replies that you might as well praise the obtrusive love of publicity of a man who breaks stones on the road, that he may get the wherewithal to soothe the hunger of wife and child. Such is the kind of language in which Alphonse de Lamartine is forced to appeal to the sympathies of the public. The principal publishers of Paris have come forward and formed a committee for receiving and collecting subscriptions to his *Cours d'Entretiens*.

A gossiping letter in a country paper gives the following description of notable personages at the Derby on Wednesday last: Prince Albert, mindful of his new relations, had "made up" for the respectable character of a father-in-law, to which his still youthful personal appearance gives him a slender claim. Thus the Prince wore a hat with a broader brim than he has ever been seen to wear before—a Parisian hat, with a curve of brim which would be considered *bon ton* at Chantilly, but had a decidedly foreign air at Epsom. The Prince also wore a black surcoat with an absurdly short waist, and a Scotch check waistcoat, beneath which the blue ribbon of the Garter unobtrusively peeped. The Prince still wears the short moustache, which it was thought was all that English prejudices would bear, but which Englishmen have since out-grown. The Prince Regent of Baden is a good-looking young man of about thirty. He wore a white hat, as a proof of his sporting propensities, and is so lively and amiable-looking, that I should imagine he must be the popular ruler of a small territory. Prince Frederick William of Prussia is of tall, commanding figure. His complexion is naturally fair,

although his face is slightly browned by outdoor sports and exercises. He has light hair, cut very close, a still lighter coloured moustache, which runs into a thin light whisker, and does not conceal a pair of large red lips. His nose is long and *bien prononcé*, his eyes are blue, and his face is of the somewhat broad German type. An air of command seems habitual to him, and it is clear he has been educated in view of his high destiny as the probable future monarch of a great European kingdom. He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he has come to seek a bride.

BIRTHS.

May 29, at Plymouth, the wife of Mr. G. H. FERNAN, of a son.
May 30, Mrs. GUTTERIDGE, of Abbey House Hydropathic Establishment, Leicester, of a son.
May 31, at Stephen-street, Waterford, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS WILKES, Baptist minister, of a daughter.
June 2, at Trinity Parsonage, Poplar, Mrs. GEORGE SMITH, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 26, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Colehill-street West, Atherstone, Warwickshire, by the Rev. J. Read, minister of the chapel, Mr. JOHN SIMONDS, of Atherstone, to CATHERINE SARAH, daughter of Mr. HENRY COOKE, of Atherstone.
May 29, at St. Andrew's Chapel, North Shields, by the Rev. A. JACK, A.M., Mr. J. DAWSON, of Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, to ANNE HURD, daughter of Mr. CONNELLOR HARRITT, of North Shields.

DEATHS.

At 13, Wilmington-square, the residence of her son-in-law, George Alexander Macphail, Esq., solicitor, after an illness of four months, borne with piety and fortitude, Mrs. MARY SCURRY, relict of the late Mr. JAMES SCURRY, in her eighty-fifth year.
May 21, at Dublin, Colonel ARCHIBALD INGLIS, late of Carlingford House, N.B., son of the late Admiral INGLIS, of Red Hall, near Edinburgh, aged sixty-five.
May 24, at Mare-street, Hackney, of measles and bronchitis, JAMES S. P. BROOKES, the beloved infant son of Mr. JAMES BROOKES, aged eight months.
May 27, at No. 3, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, WM. WEBB, Esq., Assistant-Secretary of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.
May 28, at Upper Clapton, Mrs. ELLIOTT, in her eighty-first year.
May 28, at Winchester, from the effects of illness, contracted in the trenches before Sebastopol, Captain GEORGE TRAVELMAN JONES, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged twenty-six.
May 29, at Ivy House, ELIZA MACHET, eldest daughter of WM. HARRIS, Esq., of Farnham, Surrey, aged twenty-one.
May 29, at Montford House, Kensington-green, the residence of his sincere friend, George Cheesman, Esq., ROBERT S. LUNDIE, late of H. M.'s Stationery-office, in his forty-ninth year.
May 31, JULIA, eldest daughter of Mr. HENRY WEST, of Canterbury, aged twenty-three.
June 1, at Eyde, Isle of Wight, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. H. SMITH, Jan., of Sarbiton, Surrey, in her thirty-seventh year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday, the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from six to five per cent. From the constant arrivals of gold from Australia, and the large amounts that are daily deposited in the Bank, there was a confident feeling towards this movement; and the anticipation of the event caused money on the Stock Exchange for short periods to be worth only 4 per cent. On Monday, the news of the recognition of the piratical Government in Nicaragua, caused the funds to open at a further decline of three-eighths per cent., but a recovery almost immediately took place, which was in a great degree maintained throughout the day. To-day, during the greater part of the morning, considerable firmness was shown, but a few sales were pressed towards the close, and the latest prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below those of yesterday. These variations are chiefly of a speculative character. The *bona fide* investments of the public, however, are steadily continued, and the half-yearly dividend will be deducted from the price of Consols on Thursday next. The Discount Market to-day was quiet, with a good supply of Money. Consols are 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The Scrip. is 2 prem. Bank Stock is firm at 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 217 $\frac{1}{2}$, and East India Stock at 233 to 236. The New Three per Cents. have been 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Three per Cents. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. East India Bonds are 1 dis. to 3 prem., and Exchequer-bills, March, 7s. dis.

In the Foreign Stock Market prices have shown a tendency to decline in value, and some of the leading securities have receded $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A moderate amount of business has been done in Railway Shares this morning, and the prices of most of the leading lines have slightly fluctuated. The Foreign and Colonial lines have been steady. Grand Trunk of Canada, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western of Canada, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. Paris and Lyons, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$. Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares rule dull. City Bank, 67 to 68. London and County, 33. Union of Australia, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$. Australian Agricultural Shares, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The failure of M. Place, connected with the Credit Mobilier, has excited much sensation in Paris. It is said that the losses from the failure, which was announced for a sum equal to 720,000*l.*, will chiefly fall upon persons well able to bear it. It is said that M. Place only recently retired from the banking-house with which he was connected with a fortune of 200,000*l.*

The imports of the precious metals (chiefly gold) last week exceeded half a million. An increase, within a single week, of 756,939*l.* in the Bank's stock of coin and bullion, and of 945,285*l.* in its reserve of notes,

constitutes a feature the like of which has not been witnessed for a lengthened period.

The amount of the New Russian Loan is estimated at 500,000,000 of francs in a 4 per cent. stock. It will be redeemable by means of a sinking fund of 1 per cent., and secured on the revenue of the Customs.

The trade reports from the provincial towns for the past week show a tendency to dulness which has been only partially checked by the reduction in the Bank rate of discount. The weather and the holidays have been among the causes which have interfered with business. At Manchester, the market opened with great flatness, but there was a better tone towards the close. The Birmingham advices describe the continued disappointment as to the extent of foreign orders for iron, and state that for the inferior descriptions lower prices are accepted. The general trades of the place, however, show an approach to animation, the colonial and continental demand being good. At Nottingham, the transactions in lace have been small, but in hosiery considerable purchases for home consumption have been made. In the woollen districts there has been a diminution of activity, but confidence is well maintained, and from the Irish linen-markets the accounts are still satisfactory, prices being firm and employment general.

The departures from the Port of London for the Australian colonies during the week comprised eight vessels,—three to Port Philip, two to Sydney, one to Adelaide, one to New Zealand, and one to Launceston,—with an aggregate capacity of 6,079 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a slight tendency to improvement.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51
Consols for Account	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51
3 per Cent. Red.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51
New 3 per Cent.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51
Annuities	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51
India Stock	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	217	217	217	217	217	217
Exchequer-bills	par	par	par	par	par	par
India Bonds	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
Long Annuities	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£24,413,875
Government Debt	£11,016,100
Other Securities	3,489,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	9,938,875
Silver Bullion	—
	£34,413,875
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,354,763
Public Deposits	3,535,303
Other Deposits	11,472,481
Seven Day and other	743,904
Bills	—
	£23,558,351

May 29, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, May 30, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

NYNNE, J. W., Tonbridge Wells, watchmaker, June 7, July 11; solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Stevens, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
RIDGE, B., Patney, apothecary, June 11, July 9; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Pleva, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.
TINDALL, G., and WILKINSON, R. G., Great St. Helen's, ship brokers, June 16, July 5; solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Son, New-street, Bishopsgate.
QUILTER, A., Maldon, grocer, June 13, July 5; solicitors, Mr. Rooke, Bedford-row; and Mr. Hance, Maldon.
DONES, W., Wenlock-road, City-road, and Lendenhall-street, engineer, June 11, July 5; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Mackwood, Sise-lane.
ROWLAND, G., Erith, brewer, June 10, July 8; solicitor, Mr. Matthews, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.
CHAVES, T., Birmingham, builder, June 10, July 4; solicitors, Mr. Baker and Mr. Reace, Birmingham.
HILL, W., Clebury Mortimer, Shropshire, timber merchant, June 9 and 20; solicitors, Mr. Boycott, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
JONES, R. P., Whitchurch, Shropshire, scrivener, June 14, July 3; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
WISS, G., Botsford, builder, June 17, July 8; solicitor, Mr. Wickesworth, Donnington.
SOLMONS, C., Bristol, outfitter, June 9, July 7; solicitors, Messrs. Moran and Gilling, Bristol.
BEALE, F. G., Gloucester, bill broker, June 16, July 8; solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.
BOCHAWAN, A., Plymouth, baker, June 9, July 7; solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Sons, Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
BIRRA, G., and BIRRA, G., Bristol, cloth manufacturers, June 12, July 11; solicitors, Mr. Jackson, Cleckheaton; and Messrs. Currie and Cadworth, Leeds.
SKIDNOR, J., Liverpool, marble mason, June 11, July 9; solicitors, Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

FISHER, J., York-road, Lambeth, and Cornwall-road, carpenter, June 16, July 9; solicitor, Mr. Jones, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
FUTVOYE, F., Regent-street, jeweller, June 16, July 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.
GLAZE, J. G., Serle's-place, law and general stationer, June 14, July 15; solicitors, Messrs. Shuttleworth and Redfern, Gray's-in-square.
COLE, T., Upper-mall, Hammer-smith, licensed victualler, June 13, July 10; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Gresham-street.
DAVEY, R. D., Beckford-row, Watworth, milliner, June 11, July 21; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane.
CHOWAN, J., Curtain-road, Shoreditch, upholsterer, June 11, July 21; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Mackwood, Sise-lane.
BARLOW, H. P., Lawrence Pountney-lane, and Cannon-street, City, wine and spirit merchant, June 13, July 14; solicitor, Mr. Marshall, Sion College-gardens, London-wall.
CARTMELLOW, H., Dudley, Worcestershire, baker, June 14, July 4; solicitors, Mr. Warrington, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
COOPER, T., Derby, builder, June 24, July 9; solicitors, Mr. Baker, Derby; and Mr. Reace, Birmingham.
HERBERT, J. B., and HINDLEY, E., Liverpool, coal factors, June 11, July 9; solicitor, Mr. Bell, Liverpool.
BISHALL, R., jun., St. Helen's, Lancashire, ironmonger, June 13, July 10; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, June 2.

There was a moderate quantity of wheat offering this morning from Essex and Kent, and at the commencement of market is per quarter more than on Monday last was made for fine samples; subsequently there was less disposition to buy, but the market closed with firmness at full prices: foreign wheat of more freely, without change in prices. Norfolk flour readily sale, and is per sack dearer; American barrels, of good quality, in demand at last week's rates. Barley quite as dear. Beans and peas firm. We had a good supply of foreign oats, but fine fresh corn sold readily 6d per quarter higher than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes unaltered.

Barley.		Foreign.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex and Kent, Red	64 to 68	Dantzic	76 to 86
Ditto White	70 74	Königsberg, Red	70 78
Lino, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	66 80
Yorkshire Red	—	Bohemia	65 80
Scotch	62 66	Danish and Holstein	62 70
Rye	42 44	East Prussian	58 60
Barley malting (new)	35 38	Petersburg	54 64
Distilling	34 36	Elga and Areliaugel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	54 68
Beans, Maragan	38 46	Mariupol	73 74
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	66 79
Peas, White	36 38	Barley, Pomeranian	36 37
Grey	35 36	Königsberg	—
Maple	35 36	Danish	38 38
Boilers	40 42	East Prussian	39 39
Tares (English)	38 40	Egyptian	38 30
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	38 30
Oats (English feed)	22 23	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	34 36
Sack of 280 lbs.	60 62	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	29 30
Baltic	46 50	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	30 36
Canaryseed	54 60	Jahde	26 30
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	17 23
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	31 36
German	—	Swedish	23 24
French	—	Petersburg	23 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 150 to 160		New York	30 35
Rape Cakes, 60 to 70 per ton		Spanish, per sack	32 35
Rapeseed, 40 to 42 per last		Carawayseed	36 40

SEEDS, London, Monday, June 2.—The trade for clover and other agricultural seeds remain without alteration. The speculative buyers of red cloverseed are unable to supply their wants, holders not appearing disposed to quit the small stocks they have on hand.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4½s loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Liverpool, Monday, June 2.

There was only a moderate show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its quality was by no means first rate. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, were very moderate, compared with Monday last. The attendance of buyers was large, and the beef trade was very brisk, at an advance in the quotations compared with this day's night, of 6d per 8½s. The best Scotch readily produced 5s per 8½s, and the whole of the supply was speedily disposed of. The quality of the stock was good. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,500 Scotch and short-horns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 294 Scotch; and from Ireland, 18 oxen *via* Liverpool. We were very moderately supplied with sheep, both as to number and quality. The mutton trade was excited, and the quotations generally were fully 8d per 8½s higher than on Monday last. The best Downs, in the wool, realised 6s 2d, out of the wool, 5s 8d per 8½s. The whole of the supply changed hands. Lambs, the supply of which was but moderate, sold steadily, at full quotations, viz., 5s 2d to 6s 2d per 8½s. We had a steady demand for calves, which came slowly to hand, at full prices, viz., 4s to 5s 4d per 8½s. There was a slight improvement in the demand for pigs, at full prices. About 150 Irish pigs were in the market.

Per 8½s. to sink the offal.		Per 8½s. to sink the offal.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6 to 3 10	Pr. coarsewooled	5 2 to 5 4
Second quality	4 0 to 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 6 to 5 8
Prime large oxen	4 4 to 4 8	Large coarse calves	4 0 to 4 10
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 10 to 5 0	Prime small	5 0 to 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	4 4 to 4 6	Large hogs	3 2 to 4 0
Second quality	4 8 to 5 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 4 to 4 8
Lambs	5s 2d to 6s 2d		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 2.
Beef and mutton, the supplies of which continue moderate, are in steady request, at full prices; but all other kinds of meat move off slowly. The arrivals of country-killed lamb and veal are seasonably good.

Per 8½s. by the carcase.		Per 8½s. by the carcase.	
Inferior beef	2s 10d to 3s	Inf. mutton	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Middling ditto	3s 10d to 3s 12d	Middling ditto	3s 10d to 4s 2d
Prime large oxen	3s 10d to 3s 12d	Prime ditto	4s 4d to 4s 6d
Do. small	3s 10d to 3s 12d	Do. small	3s 10d to 3s 12d
Large pork	3s 2d to 3s 4d	Small pork	4s 0d to 4s 2d
Lamb	4s 8d to 5s 8d		

PRODUCE MARKET, Mincing Lane, June 3.

SUGAR.—The market opened to-day with a very brisk demand, and the unusually large quantity of 2,840 hds of West India were sold at an advance of fully 6d; the brown descriptions being most in demand. Barbadoes, in public sale, sold from 42s to 46s; Demerara, 42s to 46s; Antigua, 41s to 44s; and Trinidad, 38s to 41s. 15,000 bags of Mauritius were offered, and all found buyers at the same advance, 37s to 45s; crystallised, 45s 6d to 49s. 500 bags of Bengal sold, 42s to 46s. 2,000 boxes of Havana sugar sold by private contract, 42s 6d to 44s, and 2,500 bags Bahia at 40s 6d. The refined is also rather dearer; low to good grocery lumpa, 54s to 56s 6d.

TEA.—This article remains firm, but the amount of business done has been small.

COFFEE.—The public sale of 300 casks plantation Ceylon went off steadily at previous rates, 59s 6d to 72s 6d. Native quoted 50s to 51s. The Mocha was withdrawn.

Cocoa.—150 bags Grenada sold in public sale at rather higher prices, 47s to 50s 6d.

RICE.—5,500 bags Madras sold in public sale at full prices, 5s to 10s, and 7,000 bags Bengal, 8s 6d to 9s; a few lots extra fine, 13s 6d to 14s. 8,000 bags Arracan were offered and bought in 8s 6d to 9s 6d; prices are 3d to 6d higher than last week.

SALTPEPER remains neglected.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 30s.

COTTON.—The market is firm. 300 bales sold at full prices.

HUM.—Prices are unaltered, but the demand is limited.

OIL.—Lined quoted firm at 32½.

TALLOW has been dull of sale at yesterday's prices.

In other articles no material alteration, but markets generally have a firm appearance.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, June 2.—There was a large supply of home-made butter at market last week. Foreign more than equal to the demand, and prices 6s to 10s cheaper. Very little was, therefore, done in Irish, at a reduction on previous rates of 4s to 6s. The market was dull towards the close, with a downward tendency. Bacon: For prime Irish and Hamburg singled sides there was a good demand at an advance of 1s to 2s, on board and landed. For American middles holders asked 2s advance; consequently, the sales were limited. Hams met ready buyers at full prices. Lard stationary in value and demand.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt.	90 to 94	Chester, per cwt.	70 to 84
Kiel	96 100	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	100 104	Double Gloucester	66 73
Carlisle	—	Single ditto	80 70
Waterford	—	York Hams	84 92
Cork (new)	96 98	Westmoreland ditto	80 84
Limerick	96 100	Irish ditto	76 84
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	74 80
Fresh, per dozen	10 13	Irish (green)	70 72

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, May 31.—Supply and demand both remain steady, and last week's prices are still generally maintained, with the exception of Cornish and West of England potatoes, which are much cheaper. Grapes now make their appearance in tolerable abundance; as do also strawberries. A few hearted fances peas may still be obtained. English apples are nearly over for this season. Most kinds of nuts are plentiful. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen, or from 5s to 14s per 100. New Lisbon potatoes fetch 3s per dozen pounds. Asparagus from Cornwall continues to make its appearance. Green French peas are still supplied; as is also French salad of excellent quality.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 2.—Very moderate supplies of old potatoes have reached us since Monday last, coastwise and by land carriage. The demand for them, however, is in a sluggish state, as follows: York regents, 55s to 105s; Kent and Essex ditto, 60s to 75s; Scotch ditto, 40s to 55s; ditto reds, 35s to 45s; north country reds, 35s to 40s per ton. Large parcels of new potatoes have come to hand from Cornwall. They are selling at from 12s to 18s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—We have to report a moderate demand for hemp, at full prices. The business doing in flax is by no means extensive, yet former terms are well supported. Jute and coir goods move off steadily, at full rates.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, June 2.—The public sales of colonial wool are proceeding rather fast, owing to the continued large arrivals. The prices of British wool are merely nominal, as there is scarcely any business transacted. The manufacturers are well stocked, and the holders of wool now anxious to sell; but their anxieties are not at all responded to by the consumers, and stagnation is the order of the day, though many would be glad to accept prices lower by 4d to 1d a pound if they could find purchasers. The colonial sales are 2d lower than at the commencement of the series. Only necessaries buyers will offer a price.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Down tegs	1	5	0	0
Down ewes	1	5	0	0
Half-bred hogs	1	4	0	0
Half-bred wethers	1	3	0	0

TALLOW, Monday, June 2.—There is a moderate business doing in our market, and prices generally are well supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 46s, and for the last three months, 46s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 46s net cash. Rough fat, 2s 6½d per 8½s.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock	40774	24300	25599	47159	17789
Price of Yellow Cattle	37s 6d	37s 6d	37s 6d	37s 6d	37s 6d
Delivery last Week	740	1135	929	1424	1408
Ditto from the 1st of June	630	623	553	853	—
Arrived last Week	774	2715	963	808	1989
Ditto from the 1st of June	776	1605	155	—	—
Price of Town Tallow	38s 9d	34s 4d	34s 6d	34s 6d	34s 6d

OILS, Monday, June 2.—Lined oil moves off slowly at 81s 6d to 39s per cwt on the spot. Rape is dull, at 48s for refined. Coconut moves off slowly—Ceylon at 37½ to 48½. Spermacin has declined to 115s. Palm oil is selling at 52½. Cod, 43½ to 10s. Turpentine supports former terms.

LEATHER.—Our market is fairly supplied with most kinds of leather, and the demand generally is steady, at full prices.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, May 31.

Market Hides, 50 to 64½s.	0 3½ to 0 0 per 1
Ditto 64 72½s.	0 3½ to 0 4
Ditto 72 80½s.	0 4 to 0 4½
Ditto 80 88½s.	0 4½ to 0 4½
Ditto 88 96½s.	0 4½ to 0 5
Ditto 96 104½s.	0 5 to 0 5
Horse Hides	0 0 to 0 0 each
Calf Skins, light	0 0 to 0 0
Ditto full	0 0 to 0 0
Polled Sheep	0 0 to 0 0
Kents and Half Breeds	0 0 to 0 0
Downs	0 5 to 0 7
Lambs	2 6 to 3 4
Shearings	1 1 to 1 2

METALS, London, Saturday, May 31.—There has been a much better feeling in the demand for Scotch pig iron, at 75s 6d to 79s. All manufactured parcels are unaltered in value from last week. Spelter is dull, at 23½ to 24½ per ton on the spot. Lead only a moderate business is doing, at late rates. Tin and tin plates command very full prices. No change in other articles.

COALS, Monday.—Sales effected at the reduction of last day, Stewart's, 17s 6d—Has well, 17s 6d—Lambton's, 17s 6d—Kelloc-10s—Harlepool, 14s 6d—Edon, 16s 6d—Wylam, 16s 6d—Tan, 14d, 13s—Hartley's 16s. Fresh arrivals, 89; left from last day 43s; tot 132.

COTTON, Liverpool, June 3.—The market has closed very tamely and heavily, and, compared with the currency of last week, prices of all descriptions are without any material change. The supply on the market increases. The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, all to the trade, comprising 60 Persian and 4 Maranham, at 7½d; 50 Egyptian, 6d to 6½d; and 800 Surat, 4½d to 5½d, per lb.

Advertisements.

M^r. E. MILES, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE,
BLOOMSBURY, SURGEON-DENTIST, by appointment, to the Westminster Dispensary, supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best construction, fixed without pain, from 10s. 6d.; an upper or lower set ditto, from 5s. Stopping in a superior manner, &c.; scaling, &c.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—**M^r. E. H. MILES, M.D.,** Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The action of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, devoid of any temperature ray, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MONEY!—ESTABLISHED, 1849.

LOANS, from 5l. to 50l., on the Personal Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Fenton-street, Fentonville, London. T. SHORT, Secretary.

DOWNING AND COMPANY'S FURNITURE, CARPET, BEDDING, DAMASK and FRENCH UTRECHT VELVET WAREHOUSES.

Those who pay Cash can readily effect a saving of 30 per cent. by purchasing of the old established firm of

DOWNING AND COMPANY,

108, 109, HIGH HOLBORN.

Solid Rosewood and Walnut Chairs . 16s. 6d., 21s. to 42s.
Solid Mahogany Chairs . 11s. 6d., 16s. to 42s.
Easy Chairs—Spring Seat . 10s. 6d., 21s., 30s. to 61. 6s.
Spring Couches . 35s. to 71. 7s.
Feather Beds . 21s., 33s., 31. 3s.

Every Article Warranted.

108, 109, HIGH HOLBORN.

DAVIS and SIMPSON'S FURNISHING WAREHOUSES, 136, 137, 138, TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD, Corner of the New-road. Established Twenty-eight Years. Enlargement of Premises. Increase of Stock.**ARE YOU ABOUT TO FURNISH?**

If so, inspect this Enormous Stock, containing the most *recherché* manufactures of Gillows and Dowbiggin, as well as plain substantial Cottage Furniture.

SUITS FOR CASH YOU WILL SAVE 30 PER CENT.

ONE HUNDRED SETS OF DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, of superior style and workmanship. Telescope Dining-Tables from Three Guineas to Thirty. Chairs, in Morocco, Hair-cloth, and Roan, from 12s. 6d. to Two Guineas.

An Immense Stock of Bedding, Blankets, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Carpets, and Family Drapery just received from the Manufacturers.

Furniture Warehoused at a moderate charge, for families leaving Town or going abroad.

Mark the Address:—

CORNER of the NEW-ROAD and TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD.

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING.

Parties Furnishing are respectfully invited to inspect the **LARGEST STOCK** in the METROPOLIS of all descriptions of well-seasoned Cabinet Furniture; also Carpets, Damasks, Bedding, &c., for any class of house. The goods are marked in plain figures. The stock throughout the show rooms and galleries is so arranged as to enable parties to make a correct estimate of the entire cost, which will be found one-third less than the West-end houses, and a warranty for twelve months given if required. A visit to this Establishment will amply repay intending Purchasers, modern designs, first class workmanship, and small profits being its characteristics. References to all parts of the metropolis and provinces.

HOWITT AND CO., Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, and Bedding Manufacturers, 225, 227, 229, 231, and 233, High Holborn.

N.B.—A Superior Drawing Room Chair, 18s. 6d.; Dining Room Ditto, in hair cloth, 16s. 6d.; Ditto, in Morocco, 20s. 6d.; Beautiful Spring-stuffed Easy Chairs, Three Guineas; Handsome Mahogany Arabian Bedsteads, with Spiral Pillars, 63s.; very Superb Carpets of the newest designs, from 9d. to 1s. less than the usual prices; and Damasks of every description in proportion.

CLERGYMEN ABOUT TO FURNISH

Should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition, for 1856, containing 165 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent gratis and post free. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense stock of Home Manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, IRON BEDSTEADS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as

A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for 27 17 4
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for 82 15 0
An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for 150 15 6
A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly, for 389 3 6

With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required. Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all ORDERS ARE DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.

COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

SUNDAY READINGS FROM THE "GOLDEN LECTURES."

Now ready, in Large Type, in Two handsome Vols., 8vo, fancy cloth, price 14s.

EXPOSITORY READINGS appropriate to the SUNDAYS, &c., throughout the year, selected from the "Golden Lectures."

Also,

THE GOLDEN LECTURES, delivered in the Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, during the years 1850-55. By the Rev. HENRY MELVILLE, B.D. Six Vols., 8vo, price 17. 16s.

WHO, and WHAT, is the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON? A Voice from one of the Colleges. Price 2d.

PULPIT LIBRARY. (Vol. I.) Sermons by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, beautifully printed in large type, forming a complete specimen of his mode of Preaching, Exposition, and Prayer. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

LECTURES to CHILDREN on the LAST HOURS of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. By the Rev. C. A. GOODRICH. Cloth, 1s.

THE HISTORY of JOSEPH. Spiritually and Practically Improved. By W. MASON. Cloth, 1s.

MAIDENS and MOTHERS; or, the Christian Spinster and the Hebrew Wife. A Book for Young Women. By Rev. T. BINNEY. Price 8d. cloth.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER. A Book for Young Men. Selected from some Sermons. By the Rev. T. BINNEY. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE SHEPHERD-KING. An Exposition of the Twenty-third Psalm. A Book for the Aged. By the Rev. T. BINNEY. Cloth, 6d.

OBJECTIONS to THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. A Lecture delivered at Well-street Chapel, 1838. By the Rev. T. BINNEY. 2d.

BUNHILL MEMORIALS. Sacred Reminiscences of Three Hundred Ministers and other persons of note, who are buried in Bunhill-fields. With the Inscriptions on their Tombs and Gravestones, and other Historical Information respecting them, from authentic sources. Edited by J. A. JONES. Cloth, 5s.

London: James Paul, 1, Chapter-house-court, north side St. Paul's-churchyard, and Paternoster-row.

Just published, in One large 8vo Volume, 778 pages, cloth, price 12s., post free.

A NEW HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CIVIL, POLITICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

By G. S. POULTON.

THE WORK COMPRISES THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE INVASION OF THE ROMANS TO THE PRESENT TIME

"To those for whom my effort has been specially made, I may, without boasting, say, that the present work contains a more complete History of England than has ever before been compiled in one volume. Besides a reference to all the important events which have occurred since the country merged from barbarism, the progress of civilisation, the institution of laws, the introduction and deeds of Popery, the rise and results of the Reformation, the establishment and working of our National Church, with the efforts, struggles, and sufferings of the various bodies of Dissenters, have all been duly and carefully marked."—*Extract from the Preface.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Liberal in sentiment and lucid in style, with great accuracy as to facts, and without over much leaning to party, this 'History of England' will be welcome to a large class. Without always agreeing with the opinions of the writer, we must give credit for great talent and discernment in handling many important portions of our history."—*Lady's Newspaper.*

"We can recommend this work to the attention of parents and guardians, who want to place in the hands of youth a summary of the history of England, taken from a Protestant and liberal-Dissenter point of view. It is written in a good style, the facts are well condensed, and the progress of the country, both in civil and religious liberty, as well as in temporal prosperity and social advancement, is well developed."—*Western Times.*

"If we have not in the goodly and compact volume under notice the magnificent—the many-membered periods of Macaulay, we have what the mere matter-of-fact reader will doubtless more highly appreciate. The work is eminently characterised by clearness of arrangement, and correctness of dates and details; in these regards the volume is of much value as a book of reference; it is, withal, written in a scholarlike, terse, and succinct manner."—*Morning Advertiser.*

"The public will be startled at the appearance of this sumptuous volume, which has been ushered in by no trumpets, but is modestly offered and left to win or work its way by its own inherent merits. The writer has clearly had no object to serve beyond that of truth. For facts in the Church, and parties in the State, no regard is manifested. The author is ready to praise or to censure, according to the estimate formed of the merits of all that come on for abatement. Viewed as a whole, we have hitherto not had anything at all to be compared with it. There is here an outline of the history of this great nation, which admits of but little improvement. The narrative is clear, sustained, vigorous, where necessary, vivid, and every way such as becomes the subject. We cannot but felicitate ourselves and the country on the appearance of such a publication. It is an invaluable contribution to our historic literature; and it is desirable that it should have the widest possible circulation."—*Christian Witness.*

"This work is, and should have been entitled, 'A Dissenter's History of England.' This being fairly understood, we think the work will be acceptable in some quarters, and in many respects useful. The ecclesiastical history obtains a decided prominence, and one of the chief uses of the work, in our opinion, will be in pointing out the contemporary stages of civil and ecclesiastical progress. On the whole, we think the work, as a political history, superior to the average of 'school histories,' while it has a tolerably full history of Church polity in addition, the whole comprised in less than 800 octavo pages."—*The Economist.*

"It is no easy task to compress the history of England into one volume. Much must be omitted, and the stand-point taken by the historian must determine to what the greatest prominence shall be given and what shall be slightly passed over, or altogether left out. Our author is intent upon the progress of Civil and Religious Liberty, and gives chief attention to the men and things that have most served the 'good old cause.' In it the Chapel has its place, the Dissenter his due; philanthropy is honoured, and peace men more than soldiers, are exalted. It is a history for the Nonconformists of England by a Nonconformist. It may be read with profit by statesmen, for we have long felt that many of the blunders our political leaders make, and many of the shocks they give to religious and ecclesiastical views of many, arise from their utter ignorance of the chapel folk and the feelings and opinions of the Dissenters. All Dissenters who value the principles of Nonconformity should encourage this effort to give them their due place in England's 'rough island story.'"—*Birmingham Daily Press*, edited by G. Dawson, Esq.

London: WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, 48 pages, 4to. sewed, price 2s. 6d. Part I. of
THE REVISED ENGLISH VERSION OF
the HOLY SCRIPTURES, by the American Bible Union.
Parallel Edition. Containing, in three parallel columns, the
Common English Version, the Hebrew or Greek Text, and the
Revised English Version. With Critical and Explanatory Notes
at the Foot of each Page. To be published, at regular intervals,
in 4to parts of 48 pages, at the price of 2s. 6d. each. Prospectuses
and full particulars may be had on application.

Also, now ready,

THE ENGLISH BIBLE HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION
of the HOLY SCRIPTURES into the ENGLISH
TONGUE. With Specimens of the English Versions. By Mrs.
H. C. COMANT. One Vol., 466 pages, crown 8vo, cloth, with the
Portraits of Wycliffe and Tyndale. 7s. 6d.

London: Trübner and Co., 12, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Gratis, and post free,

AIDS for BOOK BUYERS.—By means of
which a considerable saving may be effected in the purchase
of Books.
London: Bull, Hutton, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

CONSUMPTION SIMPLY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED—
MR. GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE'S
TREATISE will be sent post free for Five Stamps. In
clear and simple language it defines the nature and causes; describes
the symptoms, progress, and successful treatment; dispels the
popular fallacy that consumption is incurable, by sound
argument; and a record of interesting and extraordinary cases of
cure.—11, Hanover-street, Peckham.

Will shortly be published, price 2s.,

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION by
CONGELATION. By J. R. QUINTON, Surgeon-Dentist.
London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Mr. Quinton may be consulted for the Painless Extraction
of Teeth, and every department of Dental Practice, daily from
Ten to Four.

18, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY
DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 copies has induced the
venerable author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It
now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a Hymn, a
Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture with appropriate Reflections,
being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year.
Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular
occasions. In One Vol. royal quarto, with Twenty-six Engravings,
price 2s., cloth gilt.

This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings,
suitable for Presents at Christmas and the New Year.
London: Virtue and Co., Ivy-lane, and City-road.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, and
MACHINISTS.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., **THE SCREW**
CUTTING TABLE-BOOK: containing a complete Set of Tables
with 5,000 changes for Screw Cutting Lathes. To which is added
a STANDARD TABLE of TAPS, from 1 to 3 in.

Published by W. Martin, Engineer, 16, Powis-street, Wool-
wich; and by W. J. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street, London. Sent
free by post.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.

Just Published, Second Edition, Revised and Corrected, price
2s. 6d., by post, 2s. 8d.

THE EAR in HEALTH and DISEASE,
with Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness; illustrated
with Plates. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the
Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, 8oho-
square.

London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Send Three Penny Stamps, and you will receive free by post, the
Ninety-third Edition of a popular treatise adapted to the
general reader.

THE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE, IN-
CONVENIENCE, OR EXPENSE, of constipation, indiges-
tion (dyspepsia), diarrhoea, phlegm, dysentery, nervousness,
biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulence, distension, acidity,
heartburn, hysteria, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart,
nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears,
erysipelas, eruption of the skin, impurities and poverty
of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, bronchitis, con-
sumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness
during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits,
spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, in-
quietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors,
dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions,
vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless
fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction—by a
pleasant and natural means, which saves fifty times its cost in
other remedies. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated
Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland, Dr.
Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram,
and many other respectable persons, whose health has been
restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

London: Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNI-
TURE usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good
is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-
END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock
always on hand.

M. H. CHAFFIN (late Durlay and Company),
66 and 67, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,
Close to the Princess's Theatre. Established 1820.

MOTT'S PIANOS.—The best and cheapest
in London are at 76, Strand. Some from Twenty, others
from Twenty-five Guineas, upwards. Maker to Her Majesty.

PIANOFORTES.—RALPH SMITH

and CO., Manufacturers, 171, Bishopsgate-street, London,
are now manufacturing Pianofortes on Collard and Collard's
latest and most improved principles, at the lowest prices con-
sistent with a sound and durable instrument. A written war-
ranty given with each of their Pianofortes, and packed for the
country free of expense. Several good and useful Second-hand
instruments, by Broadwood and others.

"We have seen, from purchasers and competent judges, the
most satisfactory testimonials to the fullness of power, richness
of tone, and other excellences of the instruments furnished by
Messrs. R. Smith and Co."—*Watchman*, Jan. 5, 1853.

PATENT PIANOFORTE SALOON.

C. CADBY begs to invite the NOBILITY,
GENTRY, MUSICAL PROFESSION, and the Public
generally, to inspect his newly-manufactured Patent PIANO-
FORTES, at his Musical Saloon, No. 42, NEW BOND-STREET,
comprising CONCERT, BICHORD, SEMI and OBLIQUE
GRANDS, also COTTAGES and IMPROVED SQUARE PIANO-
FORTES, on SALE or HIRE.

C. CADBY having Mr. J. STEWART for his General Super-
intendent, who held a like responsible situation at Messrs.
COLLARD and COLLARD'S for twenty-six years, and who is
the inventor and patentee of many of the great improvements
still in use at that establishment, feels confident, with
such advantages, in addition to his own practical experience, that
he cannot be surpassed either for quality or price by any other
house in London.

42, New Bond-street.

Manufactory, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, London.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and
CARTER, are supplying STEWART'S WALLSEND
COALS, thoroughly screened, within five miles of their Wharf, at
the above price, for Cash on Delivery.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff; and 1, Grove, Hackney.

BEST SEABORNE COALS, 23s.; Best
Seconds, 22s. Railway Coals, viz., Best Derbyshire, 20s.;
Yorkshire, 19s.; Butterley Walls End, 19s.; Staffordshire, 18s.,
CASH.

R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road
Lambeth.

COAL DEPARTMENT.—By Screw and

Railway. LEA and CO., Highbury and KINGS-
LAND DEPOTS.—HETTON'S, 22s. PER TON, direct from the
Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane,
Hetton, Northumberland, and Killingworth; or the Marchioness
of Londonderry's Stewart's Wallsend delivered, thoroughly
screened, to any part of London, at 22s. per ton, cash. Highbury,
Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra.—LEA and
CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury,
Islington, or Kingsland.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO
PLATE WAREHOUSE is REMOVED from MOOR-
GATE-STREET, LONDON, to the extensive premises, Nos. 67
and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

Joseph Mappin and Brothers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

SHARPE'S RAGLAN KNIFE and FORK.

—This approved Model, designed for the use of ONE HAND
only, may now be had at his Warehouse, Gough-square, Fleet-
street.—As also his LUNATIC KNIFE, for the use of Insane Pa-
tients, patronised by the first Asylums in the country. Entrances
to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 151, Fleet-street.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.—

WILLIAM S. BURTON HAS SIX LARGE SHOW
ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of
LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The stock
of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever sub-
mitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with
those that have tended to make his establishment the most dis-
tinguished in this country.

Bedsteads from . . . £0 12 6 to £12 0 0 each.
Shower-baths, from . . . 0 7 0 to 5 15 0 each.
Lamps (Moderator), from . . . 0 6 0 to 6 6 0 each.

All other kinds at the same rate.

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 8d. per gallon.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for
SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced
twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by
the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison
the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed
as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test
can it be distinguished from real silver.

Fiddle or Thread or
Old Silver Brunswick King's
Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.

Table Spoons and Forks, per dz. 38s. . . 48s. . . 60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto . . . 30s. . . 35s. . . 42s.
Tea ditto 18s. . . 24s. . . 30s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportion-
ate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

Fiddle. Thread. King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, per
dozen 12s. . . 28s. . . 37s.
Dessert Ditto, and Ditto . . . 10s. . . 21s. . . 25s.
Tea Ditto 5s. . . 11s. . . 12s.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most va-

ried assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all
warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices
that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales
—34-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 11s.
per dozen; Desserts, to match, 10s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen
extra; Carvers, 4s. per pair; Larger Sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 26s.
per dozen; extra fine, Ivory, 32s.; if with Silver Ferrules, 37s.
to 50s.; White Bone Table Knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts,
5s. 6d.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; Black Horn Table Knives,
7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Black Wood-
handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per dozen; Table Steels,
from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert
Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the New Plated
Fish Carvers.

The alterations and additions to these extensive premises (al-
ready by far the largest in Europe), which occupied the whole of
last year, are of such a character, that the entire of EIGHT
HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock
of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery,
Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes and Turnery, Lamps
and Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding), so ar-
ranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties
furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped
for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET;
4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.—Established 1820.

THE NEW "VERSABILIS" PERAMBULATOR. Invented and Patented by JAMES CLIFTON, 541, New Oxford-street, London, in which the chief objections to the carriages hitherto in use are entirely removed by the application of a new Forewheel, possessing such facility of motion as to allow the carriage to be turned round, or aside, with the greatest ease and safety.

James Clifton, 541, New Oxford-street, next to the Royal Arcade, London.

FLOUR WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION, and delivered to any part of London (not less than one peck) carriage free. Whites for pastry, per bushel (56lb.), 12s. 4d.; Fine Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 8d.; Seconds, 11s. 6d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 11s. 0d.; Best Coarse and Fine Scotch Oatmeal.

Address: HORSNALL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mill, Witham, Essex; or Caledonian-road, Islington. Directions for making bread supplied gratis.

MARKING LINEN MADE EASY.—The PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Hooks, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in one hour. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 6s. Sent free to any part of the Kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution.—N.B.—To prevent imposition it is necessary to write down the address.

TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY

WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Elastic Collar Bodices	3	11	7	6
Paris Wove Stays (all sizes)	5	6	7	6
Collar Stays, patent fastenings	8	6	10	6
Ditto, ditto, Self-lacing ditto	10	6	14	6
Crenoline Petticoats, Grey and White (as much in demand)	8	6	11	6
Carter's Patent Safety Pockets, should be possessed by every Lady	1	0	1	6

Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., always on hand.

Engravings of the above sent by post, or Wholesale Lists to the Trade free. Post-office Orders should be addressed WILLIAM CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's, London. South Branch Establishment, 7, Newington Causeway, Borough, London.

WHY TAKE NAUSEOUS MEDICINE

when you can obtain KING'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, which forms, by the addition of water only, an agreeable, mild, efficacious saline aperient, and an excellent family medicine. Approved by all who have taken it. It is highly recommended by the faculty. All children like it. Prepared only by Wm. W. King, 16, Percy-street, London, and sold by the leading chemists in London and throughout the Empire, in bottles, 1s. 9d., 3s. 4d., and 6s. 8d. each.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons seeking respectable Employment may be provided with such, by which from 10s. to 30s. per week may be earned. The Employment is light, easy, and respectable, suitable for male or female, and adapted for town and country. Full instructions, to enable any person to earn the above, forwarded by return of post, on receipt of Eighteen Stamps, directed to Mr. Robert Maxwell, 5, Winckworth-place, East-road, City-road, London.

N.B.—No personal applications attended to.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocuous as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease, and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

ADNAM'S IMPROVED PATENT

GROATS AND BARLEY. The only existent Patent and strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.—The important object, so desirable to be obtained, has at length been secured to the public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, Patentees, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon or Supper.

The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has also the distinguishing character for making very superior Barley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening Soup, &c.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz., A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

[COPY.]

Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, February 19, 1856.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food."

Messrs. ADNAM and Co."

(Signed)

A. S. TAYLOR."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the public are requested to observe that each Package bears the signature of the Patentees, J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters, at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families, at 2s., 3s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c. in Town and country.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 2s., Gerard-street, Soho, London.

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME.

PIESSE and LUBIN, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street. Frangipanni is the most fragrant and lasting scent that is made. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s. each. Frangipanni Soap 10s. per lb. Frangipanni Sachet, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM imparts

Richness, Softness, and Fragrance to the Hair. Price 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587s., 588s., 589s., 590s., 591s., 592s., 593s., 594s., 595s., 596s., 597s., 598s., 599s., 600s., 601s., 602s., 603s., 604s., 605s., 606s., 607s., 608s., 609s., 610s., 611s., 612s., 613s., 614s., 615s., 616s., 617s., 618s., 619s., 620s., 621s., 622s., 623s., 624s., 625s., 626s., 627s., 628s., 629s., 630s., 631s., 632s., 633s., 634s., 635s., 636s., 637s., 638s., 639s., 640s., 641s., 642s., 643s., 644s., 645s., 646s., 647s., 648s., 649s., 650s., 651s., 652s., 653s., 654s., 655s., 656s., 657s., 658s., 659s., 660s., 661s., 662s., 663s., 664s., 665s., 666s., 667s., 668s., 669s., 670s., 671s., 672s., 673s., 674s., 675s., 676s., 677s., 678s., 679s., 680s., 681s., 682s., 683s., 684s., 685s., 686s., 687s., 688s., 689s., 690s., 691s., 692s., 693s., 694s., 695s., 696s., 697s., 698s., 699s., 700s., 701s., 702s., 703s., 704s., 705s., 706s., 707s., 708s., 709s., 710s., 711s., 712s., 713s., 714s., 715s., 716s., 717s., 718s., 719s., 720s., 721s., 722s., 723s., 724s., 725s., 726s., 727s., 728s., 729s., 730s., 731s., 732s., 733s., 734s., 735s., 736s., 737s., 738s., 739s., 740s., 741s., 742s., 743s., 744s., 745s., 746s., 747s., 748s., 749s., 750s., 751s., 752s., 753s., 754s., 755s., 756s., 757s., 758s., 759s., 760s., 761s., 762s., 763s., 764s., 765s., 766s., 767s., 768s., 769s., 770s., 771s., 772s., 773s., 774s., 775s., 776s., 777s., 778s., 779s., 780s., 781s., 782s., 783s., 784s., 785s., 786s., 787s., 788s., 789s., 790s., 791s., 792s., 793s., 794s., 795s., 796s., 797s., 798s., 799s., 800s., 801s., 802s., 803s., 804s., 805s., 806s., 807s., 808s., 809s., 810s., 811s., 812s., 813s., 814s., 815s., 816s., 817s., 818s., 819s., 820s., 821s., 822s., 823s., 824s., 825s., 826s., 827s., 828s., 829s., 830s., 831s., 832s., 833s., 834s., 835s., 836s., 837s., 838s., 839s., 840s., 841s., 842s., 843s., 844s., 845s., 846s., 847s., 848s., 849s., 850s., 851s., 852s., 853s., 854s., 855s., 856s., 857s., 858s., 859s., 860s., 861s., 862s., 863s., 864s., 865s., 866s., 867s., 868s., 869s., 870s., 871s., 872s., 873s., 874s., 875s., 876s., 877s., 878s., 879s., 880s., 881s., 882s., 883s., 884s., 885s., 886s., 887s., 888s., 889s., 890s., 891s., 892s., 893s., 894s., 895s., 896s., 897s., 898s., 899s., 900s., 901s., 902s., 903s., 904s., 905s., 906s., 907s., 908s., 909s., 910s., 911s., 912s., 913s., 914s., 915s., 916s., 917s., 918s., 919s., 920s., 921s., 922s., 923s., 924s., 925s., 926s., 927s., 928s., 929s., 930s., 931s., 932s., 933s., 934s., 935s., 936s., 937s., 938s., 939s., 940s., 941s., 942s., 943s., 944s., 945s., 946s., 947s., 948s., 949s., 950s., 951s., 952s., 953s., 954s., 955s., 956s., 957s., 958s., 959s., 960s., 961s., 962s., 963s., 964s., 965s., 966s., 967s., 968s., 969s., 970s., 971s., 972s., 973s., 974s., 975s., 976s., 977s., 978s., 979s., 980s., 981s., 982s., 983s., 984s., 985s., 986s., 987s., 988s., 989s., 990s., 991s., 992s., 993s., 994s., 995s., 996s., 997s., 998s., 999s., 1000s., 1001s., 1002s., 1003s., 1004s., 1005s., 1006s., 1007s., 1008s., 1009s., 1010s., 1011s., 1012s., 1013s., 1014s., 1015s., 1016s., 1017s., 1018s., 1019s., 1020s., 1021s., 1022s., 1023s., 1024s., 1025s., 1026s., 1027s., 1028s., 1029s., 1030s., 1031s., 1032s., 1033s., 1034s., 1035s., 1036s., 1037s., 1038s., 1039s., 1040s., 1041s., 1042s., 1043s., 1044s., 1045s., 1046s., 1047s., 1048s., 1049s., 1050s., 1051s., 1052s., 1053s., 1054s., 1055s., 1056s., 1057s., 1058s., 1059s., 1060s., 1061s., 1062s., 1063s., 1064s., 1065s., 1066s., 1067s., 1068s., 1069s., 1070s., 1071s., 1072s., 1073s., 1074s., 1075s., 1076s., 1077s., 1078s., 1079s., 1080s., 1081s., 1082s., 1083s., 1084s., 1085s., 1086s., 1087s., 1088s., 1089s., 1090s., 1091s., 1092s., 1093s., 1094s., 1095s., 1096s., 1097s., 1098s., 1099s., 1100s., 1101s., 1102s., 1103s., 1104s., 1105s., 1106s., 1107s., 1108s., 1109s., 1110s., 1111s., 1112s., 1113s., 1114s., 1115s., 1116s., 1117s., 1118s., 1119s., 1120s., 1121s., 1122s., 1123s., 1124s., 1125s., 1126s., 1127s., 1128s., 1129s., 1130s., 1131s., 1132s., 1133s., 1134s., 1135s., 1136s., 1137s., 1138s., 1139s., 1140s., 1141s., 1142s., 1143s., 1144s., 1145s., 1146s., 1147s., 1148s., 1149s., 1150s., 1151s., 1152s., 1153s., 1154s., 1155s., 1156s., 1157s., 1158s., 1159s., 1160s., 1161s., 1162s., 1163s., 1164s., 1165s., 1166s., 1167s., 1168s., 1169s., 1170s., 1171s., 1172s., 1173s., 1174s., 1175s., 1176s., 1177s., 1178s., 1179s., 1180s., 1181s., 1182s., 1183s., 1184s., 1185s., 1186s., 1187s., 1188s., 1189s., 1190s., 1191s., 1192s., 1193s., 1194s., 1195s., 1196s., 1197s., 1198s., 1199s., 1200s., 1201s., 1202s., 1203s., 1204s., 1205s., 1206s., 1207s., 1208s., 1209s., 1210s., 1211s., 1212s., 1213s., 1214s., 1215s., 1216s., 1217s., 1218s., 1219s., 1220s., 1221s., 1222s., 1223s., 1224s., 1225s., 1226s., 1227s., 1228s., 1229s., 1230s., 1231s., 1232s., 1233s., 1234s., 1235s., 1236s., 1237s., 1238s., 1239s., 1240s., 1241s., 1242s., 1243s., 1244s., 1245s., 1246s., 1247s., 1248s., 1249s., 1250s., 1251s., 1252s., 1253s., 1254s., 1255s., 1256s., 1257s., 1258s., 1259s., 1260s., 1261s., 1262s., 1263s., 1264s., 1265s., 1266s., 1267s., 1268s., 1269s., 1270s., 1271s., 1272s., 1273s., 1274s., 1275s., 1276s., 1277s., 1278s., 1279s., 1280s., 1281s., 1282s., 1283s., 1284s., 1285s., 1286s., 1287s., 1288s., 1289s., 1290s., 1291s., 1292s., 1293s., 1294s., 1295s., 1296s., 1297s., 1298s., 1299s., 1300s., 1301s., 1302s., 1303s., 1304s., 1305s., 1306s., 1307s., 1308s., 1309s., 1310s., 1311s., 1312s., 1313s., 1314s., 1315s., 1316s., 1317s., 1318s., 1319s., 1320s., 1321s., 1322s., 1323s., 1324s., 1325s., 1326s., 1327s., 1328s., 1329s., 1330s., 1331s., 1332s., 1333s., 1334s., 1335s., 1336s., 1337s., 1338s., 1339s., 1340s., 1341s., 1342s., 1343s., 1344s., 1345s., 1346s., 1347s., 1348s., 1349s., 1350s., 1351s., 1352s., 1353s., 1354s., 1355s., 1356s., 1357s., 1358s., 1359s., 1360s., 1361s., 1362s., 1363s., 1364s., 1365s., 1366s., 1367s., 1368s., 1369s., 1370s., 1371s., 1372s., 1373s., 1374s., 1375s., 1376s., 1377s., 1378s., 1379s., 1380s., 1381s., 1382s., 1383s., 1384s., 1385s., 1386s., 1387s., 1388s., 1389s., 1390s., 1391s., 1392s., 1393s., 1394s., 1395s., 1396s., 1397s., 1398s., 1399s., 1400s., 1401s., 1402s., 1403s., 1404s., 1405s., 1406s., 1407s., 1408s., 1409s., 1410s., 1411s., 1412s., 1413s., 1414s., 1415s., 14

Just published, crown 8vo., 2s. cloth lettered,
THE GOOD TIME COMING. By T. S. ARTHUR, Author of "The Maiden," "The Wife," "The Mother," &c.
 London: J. S. Hodson, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., fcap. 8vo., cloth,
SWEDENBORG: a Biography and an Exposition. An Answer to Those who Enquire, Who was Swedenborg? and, What is Swedenborgianism? By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD.
 London: Arthur Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

Just published, in Two Vols., with Illustrations, 21s.,
THE HOLY PLACES: a Narrative of Two Years' Residence in Jerusalem and Palestine. By HANNAH L. DUPUIS. With Notes on the Dispersed Canaanite Tribes. By JOSEPH DUPUIS, late British Vice-Consul in Tripoli and Tunis.
 London: Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

ECLECTIC REVIEW for JUNE, price 1s. 6d., contains: Ruskin's Modern Painters—M'Cosh, Special Ends in Creation—Life in Brazil—A Sea-side Holiday—Spiritual Despotism—Aird's Poems—Hupfeld on the Psalms—Moore's Memoir and Journal—Raisers' Diary—Notices of Recent Publications—Review of Occurrences of the Month, &c., &c.
 London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2d.,
PEW RENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS: an Address to "Congregational" Church Members and others. By CALES WEMS, Author of "The Sensibility of Separate Souls Considered."
 London: Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row.

On June 1st, price 6d.,
THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE, Fourth Series, No. 322. The June Number of this improving Magazine contains many interesting papers by Professor Curtis, W. Elfe Taylor, &c.—Reviews, Home Intelligence, Annual Meetings of the Baptist Union, Bible Translation Society, &c., &c. The January Number, with PORTRAIT of REV. C. M. BIRKELL, of Liverpool, may still be had, price only Sixpence.
 London: Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row.

8vo., 15s.,
THE SENSES and the INTELLECT. By ALEXANDER BAIN, A.M.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Eighth Edition, with Woodcuts, 2s. 6d.,
THE HOUSE I LIVE IN; or, Popular Illustrations of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

With Examination Questions. One Shilling,
OUTLINES of MYTHOLOGY. By A SCHOLAR of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. With an Account of the Character and Origin of the Pagan Religions; Extracted, by permission, from the Writings of the Archbishop of Dublin.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Third Edition, with a Supplement, Two Volumes, 15s.,
ELEMENTS of MORALITY, including POLITY. By W. WHITWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

By the same Author,
LECTURES on SYSTEMATIC MORALITY. 7s. 6d.
LECTURES on the HISTORY of MORAL PHILOSOPHY in ENGLAND. 8s.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

8vo., price 20s.,
THE GREEK TESTAMENT. Vol. I., containing the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical. By WILLIAM WENSTED, M.A., of King's College, London, late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; and WILLIAM FRANCIS WILKINSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Werburgh, Derby, late Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College.
 Vol. II., completing the Work, is preparing.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

FRAZER'S MAGAZINE for JUNE, 1856, price 2s. 6d., contains:—

A Whit-Week in Manchester. Edited by a Manchester Man.
 Ruskin on the Ancient and Modern Poets—Homer and Tennyson.
 The Organ Question.
 Kate Coventry. Edited by the Author of "Digby Grand."
 Conclusion.
 Pre-Raphaelitism from different Points of View.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

With Numerous Illustrations,
RECREATIONS in PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; or, the Earth as it is. By Miss R. M. ZORNELIN. Fifth Edition. 6s.

THE WORLD of WATERS; or, Recreations in Hydrology. By Miss R. M. ZORNELIN. Cheaper Edition. 4s. 6d.
RECREATIONS in GEOLOGY. By Miss R. M. ZORNELIN. Third Edition. 4s. 6d.

RECREATIONS in CHEMISTRY. By THOMAS GRIFFITHS. Second Edition. 5s.

RECREATIONS in ASTRONOMY. By the Rev. LEWIS TOMLINSON, M.A. Fourth Edition. 4s. 6d.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, 8vo., 12s., of
NOTES on the MIRACLES. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, B.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

By the same Author,
NOTES on the PARABLES. Sixth Edition. 12s.

THE STAR of the WISE MEN; a Commentary on the Second Chapter of St. Matthew. 3s.

SACRED LATIN POETRY, selected and arranged for use; with Notes and Introduction. 7s.; in antique calf, 14s.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S EXPOSITION of the SERMON on the MOUNT. Second Edition, with an Introductory Essay on St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture. 7s. The Essay separately, 3s. 6d.
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLISHER of the LIBRARY of BIBLICAL LITERATURE will send to any part of the United Kingdom, POST FREE, A PARCEL of FOUR or MORE of any of the Numbers, on receipt of the amount of advertised price.

Twenty-second Thousand, price 2d.,
THE STORY of ANCIENT NINEVEH.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twentieth Thousand, price 2d.,
ISRAEL and the PYRAMIDS; or, Hebrew Life in Egypt.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twentieth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE DEAD SEA and its EXPLORERS.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twentieth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE PLAGUES of EGYPT, embracing the Egyptian Life of Moses.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Seventeenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE CAPTIVITY and its MEMORIES.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Seventeenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE DELUGE: its Extent and its Memorials.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Fourteenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE EXODE; or, Israel's Departure from Egypt.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Eleventh Thousand, price 2d.,
MASSADA and its TRAGEDY.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE LAKE of GALILEE: its Cities and Associations.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE LOST TRIBES of ISRAEL.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
SCENES in the CATACOMBS: a Narrative of a Personal Visit.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twelfth Thousand, price 4d., in Two Parts,
JERUSALEM and its GREAT FESTIVALS.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE CLIMATOLOGY of SACRED LANDS.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d. each, Parts I., II., III.,
FORTY YEARS' LIFE in the WILDERNESS; or, the Wanderings of the Israelites: with Maps and Engravings.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d. each, Parts I. and II.,
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE: its History from its Dedication to its Destruction.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
JEWISH SECTS; their Origin, Early Forms, and Services.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
ATHENS: what Paul Saw and Whom He Met when He Visited that City.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE ESSENES; or, the Jewish Monastics of the Desert.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE SPIES; or, the Land of Promise Surveyed; with Notices of its Aboriginal Inhabitants.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
PETRA; or, the Rock City and its Explorers; with Notices of its Early History.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE EARLY COMPANIONS of the SAVIOUR: being Memoirs of the Apostles.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE MACCABEAN CHIEFTAINS; or, the Thirty Years' War of Jewish Independence.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 2d.,
THE CONQUEST of CANAAN by the ISRAELITES.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, in flexible cloth cases, price 1s., post free,
PAUL the APOSTLE: Scenes from His Life, Labours, and Travels. With Illustrations by GILBERT, and Three Maps.

"Belonging to the 'Library of Biblical Literature,' now in course of publication, this work may be conscientiously recommended as a careful and full account of the great Apostle and his labours."—Era.

"It is uncommonly well written, and will amply repay perusal."—Oxford University Herald.

"A reprint of three of the numbers of the 'Library of Biblical Literature,' written with full knowledge and rich feeling, and justly appreciating the character of the Apostle, and the significance of his place, aims, and services to the Church, as a vivid picture of Apostolic Christianity, and of the planting of the Church among the Gentiles, it ought to be attractive and useful to the more thoughtful young people of our families, and especially to the teachers and senior scholars of our Sabbath Schools."—Nonconformist.
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Second Thousand,
THE "SABBATH WREATH:" a Thanksgiving Memorial of Sabbath Rest and Privileges Preserved. Dedicated to the 300,000 Sabbath-school Teachers of Great Britain. By B. SCOTT, Hon. Sec. of the Working Men's Educational Union. Price 1s. 6d. cloth, elegant.
 London: Nisbet's; Seeleys'; Wertheim's; Ward's; and through all Booksellers.

Shortly will be published,
LECTURES on the ECCLESIASTICAL SYSTEM of the INDEPENDENTS, and particularly on its present Aspects and Capabilities. Delivered in Manchester in the Spring of 1854; together with Notes and an Appendix on Denominational Literature. By S. T. PORTER, Glasgow.
 Glasgow: James MacLehose. London: Hamilton, Adams and Co.

Now ready, price 1s.,
THE IRISH CHURCH: Speech of Mr. Miall, M.P., in favour of the Impartial Disendowment of all Sects in Ireland, delivered May 27, 1856.
 London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.
 * Sent on receipt of Twelve Stamps, addressed to "The Secretary, 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street."

SECOND EDITION.
"I TOO;" and Other Poems. By BEELZEBUB.

"There is such a fine, fresh, and healthy tone, and such a deep and all-embracing sympathy pervading every page—such an appreciation of the good, and the true, and the beautiful in every line—that we hope to meet the poet again, and soon."—Sunday Times.

"It is superfluous timidity in the author to decline affixing his name; he has the right stuff in him; displays marked originality."—Weekly Chronicle.

"This is the debut of a genuine poet; we recommend our readers to make his acquaintance forthwith."—Fermanagh Mail.
 Fcap. 8vo., 6s., cloth extra, gilt edges. Free by post on receipt of the amount in Postage Stamps.
 London: E. Townsend Hamblin and Co., 491, Oxford-street; and all Booksellers.

WORKS BY THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., MINISTER OF THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH.
 NEW WORK BY DR. CUMMING.

THE END; or, the Proximate Signs of the Close of this Dispensation. Seventeenth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. cloth.
 "We heartily recommend it, and wish it, at this solemn crisis, a vast circulation."—Morning Herald.

URGENT QUESTIONS; Personal, Practical, and Pointed. Imperial 32mo, price 2s. 6d. cloth; extra cloth, gilt edges, 3s.

A WORD in SEASON; or, Comforting Thoughts to the Relatives of the Fallen Brave. Fcap. 8vo., 2s. cloth.

BENEDICTIONS; or, the Blessed Life. Fourth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. cloth.

VOICES of the NIGHT. Fifteenth Thousand, Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. cloth.

VOICES of the DAY. Tenth Thousand, Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. cloth.

VOICES of the DEAD. Seventh Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. cloth.

CHRIST RECEIVING SINNERS. Twentieth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 2s. 6d. cloth.
 At the earnest solicitation of many persons, a cheaper edition of this valuable work is now published, price 1s., or twelve for 10s. 6d.

GOD in HISTORY; or, Facts Illustrative of the Presence and Providence of God in the Affairs of Men. Eighth Enlarged Edition. Fcap. 8vo., 2s. 6d. cloth.

EXPOSITIONS OF THE PENTATEUCH.
SABBATH MORNING READINGS: being Expositions of the Chapter read on Sunday Mornings in the Scottish Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden.

THE BOOK of GENESIS. Ninth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 5s. cloth.
 "EXODUS. Fifth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 5s. cloth.
 "LEVITICUS. Fourth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., 5s. cloth.
 "NUMBERS. Fcap. 8vo., 4s. cloth.
 "DEUTERONOMY. 5s. cloth.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE; or, the Gospel according to Leviticus. Fcap. 8vo., 2s. 6d. cloth.

Publishing Monthly, uniformly with "Urgent Questions," a Series of Small Publications, entitled,

SAVING TRUTHS. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

Already published,
 No. I.—IN CHRIST. Price 2d.
 No. II.—"TO WHOM SHALL WE GO?" Price 2d.
 No. III.—SOVEREIGN GRACE. Price 2d.
 No. IV.—THE WIDE WELCOME. Price 2d.
 No. V.—THE HEAVENLY APPLICANT. Price 2d.
 No. VI.—HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY. Price 2d.
 And the Series will be continued Monthly.
 Nos. I. to VI. in a Packet, price 1s.

URGENT QUESTIONS; Personal, Practical, and Pointed. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Complete in Twelve Numbers, which may be had in Two Packets, 1s. each; or in One Vol., cloth, 2s. 6d., extra cloth, gilt, 3s.

Single Numbers, price 2d. each,
 WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?
 WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED?
 HOW SHALL WE ESCAPE?
 WHO IS ON THE LORD'S SIDE? 3d.
 LOVEST THOU ME?
 WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?
 WHAT IS YOUR LIFE?
 WHY ART THOU CAST DOWN?
 WHAT WILT THOU HAVE ME TO DO?
 WILT THOU BE MADE WHOLE?
 WHO CAN BE AGAINST US?
 O GRAVE, WHERE IS THY VICTORY?
 London: John Farquhar Shaw, 27, Southampton-row; and 36, Paternoster-row, London.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey, at 121, Fleet-street; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, June 4, 1856.